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DOES AND NURSES

Wilkins, Coleman, and Prosser



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**FIRST LESSONS IN SPOKEN FRENCH
FOR DOCTORS AND NURSES**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
NEW YORK

THE J. K. GILL COMPANY
PORTLAND

THE CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH COMPANY
LOS ANGELES

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON AND EDINBURGH

THE MARUZEN-KABUSHIKI-KAISHA
TOKYO, OSAKA, KYOTO, FUKUOKA, SENDAI

THE MISSION BOOK COMPANY
SHANGHAI

FIRST LESSONS IN SPOKEN FRENCH FOR DOCTORS AND NURSES

By

ERNEST H. WILKINS
ALGERNON COLEMAN

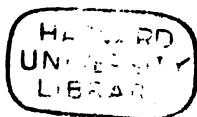
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ETHEL PRESTON



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Published July 1917
Second Impression September 1917

Composed and Printed By
The University of Chicago Press
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to help American doctors and nurses (1) to understand what may be said to them in French; (2) to make themselves understood in French; (3) to understand printed French.

The facts and words of French are presented consistently in terms of sound, just as they will chiefly present themselves in France. French spelling is not directly studied until the latter part of the course is reached.

For the representation of the French sounds we have used a set of phonetic symbols for which we claim at least the merit of simplicity. It coincides to a considerable degree with the set used in Grandgent's *Short French Grammar*. We have deliberately ignored certain differentiations in sound which are commonly taught, and which should be taught under normal circumstances. We use but one symbol, [a], for the two varieties of the French *a*-sound; we use but one symbol, [ě], for the two *eu*-sounds and the feminine *e*; and we use [ü] for the semi-vowel as well as for the vowel. We say that certain French sounds are "like" certain English sounds, though aware of the considerable differences that actually exist. We believe that scholarly accuracy in these matters would serve rather to confuse than to help those for whom the book is intended. The slight inaccuracy in speech that may result may be largely and naturally corrected in the imitation of particular words as uttered by instructors or French associates.

In the statements of grammatical fact the teacher will note similar omissions and simplifications, which have

seemed to us imperative in view of our special purpose. This book is not intended to take the place of a grammar; it is indeed to be desired that the student, after finishing this book, should study one of the simpler regular French grammars.

The words chosen for the Word-Lists have been selected with reference to the particular needs of doctors and nurses.

The Exercises are intended rather as suggestions for practice, to be expanded by the instructor, than as exercises complete in themselves.

The writers will gladly consider any suggestions for alteration and improvement that may come to them from users of the book.

Royalties will be devoted to the work of the Red Cross.

E. H. WILKINS

A. COLEMAN

ETHEL PRESTON

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LESSON I

1. French Sounds.—There are in French some thirty-two different sounds. Each of these sounds is represented, in this book, by a special symbol, consisting of a letter within square brackets, as [a] or [š].

Of the several French sounds, thirteen are vowels. French vowels differ in general from English vowels in that French vowels demand much greater muscular tension and much more rapid play of the vocal organs than English vowels. This gives to French vowels the effect of being quicker, shorter, and clearer than English vowels. Drawling is not to be tolerated in French. Each vowel is to be uttered with one rapid and sharply terminated movement of the vocal organs.

Of the thirteen vowels, nine—to be studied in this Lesson—are oral vowels (that is, vowels in which, as in the English vowels, the breath issues through the mouth alone); the other four—to be studied in Lesson II—are nasal vowels.

2. Oral Vowels.—The first of the oral vowels is the sound [a], which is like the sound of the *a* in “tra-la-la.”

Practise pronouncing the word “la” three or four times; then pronounce it three or four times more, leaving out the *l*—that is, pronouncing simply the vowel-sound in question.

The second sound is [è], which is like the sound of *e* in “met,” except that the mouth is much wider open for the French sound.

Practise the word and the sound, as above; and apply similar practice to the sounds mentioned below.

The third sound, [é], is like the *a* in “fate.”

The fourth sound, [ɛ̃], is like the first *o* in "colonel." The lips are projected and rounded and the tongue touches the lower teeth.

After these last three sounds have been practised individually, practise the series [è, é, ẽ] over and over again, distinguishing clearly between the three sounds.

The fifth sound, [i], is like the *ee* in "beet." The tongue rests against the lower teeth.

The sixth, [ò], is like the *o* in "soft" with lips rounding.

The seventh, [ó], is like the *o* in "go" with lips vigorously rounded.

After these last two sounds have been practised individually, practise the pair of sounds [ò, ó], distinguishing clearly between them.

The eighth sound, [u], is like the *oo* in "boot."

The ninth sound, [ü], has no equivalent in English. It is made with the lips in the same position as for [u]—that is, rounded almost as closely as for whistling—and the tongue in the same position as for [i].

In practice, first get the lips tensely rounded; then, holding them thus, try to utter the sound [i], and the result will be [ü].

When all nine sounds have been practised individually, practise the series [a, è, é, ẽ, i, ò, ó, u, ü].

These nine sounds are represented in French spelling by one or more of the five vowel letters *a, e, i, o, u*. In many words these letters bear modifying signs called "accents." There are three such accents: the *grave*, which comes down from left to right, as in è (called "*e grave*"); the *acute*, which comes down from right to left, as in é (called "*e acute*"); and the *circumflex*, which is like a little roof, as in ê (called "*e circumflex*").

The *usual* French spellings of the nine oral vowels are shown in the following table.

The student should glance at these spellings, but should *not* study or try to remember them, until he receives directions to do so. Similarly, in studying Lesson II, he should merely glance at the statements as to spelling.

Number	Sound	English Example	Usual French Spellings
1	[a]	la	a, á
2	[è]	met	è, ê, e, ai
3	[é]	fate	é, e, ai
4	[ē]	colonel	e, eu, æu
5	[i]	beet	i
6	[ò]	soft	o, au
7	[ó]	go	o, ô, au
8	[u]	boot	ou
9	[ü]		u

WORD-LIST 1

In the first column of this and the other word-lists are given the French words *as they sound*. The consonant symbols in this first word-list indicate sounds like the usual sounds of the corresponding English consonants. Words containing more than one vowel are pronounced, when uttered separately, with a light stress on the last vowel.

In the second column are given the English meanings of the several words.

The student should practise carefully pronouncing the several French words according to the symbols in the first column, and should try to connect the sounds of the words, in thought, with the objects they designate. Thus he should practise the word [sòlda], bearing in mind its meaning, until the utterance of the word immediately suggests to him an actual soldier. Similar, though varying, efforts to connect the sounds of the French words with the objects or qualities or actions or relationships they denote should be made in the study of all later word-lists.

In the third column are given the French words *as they are spelled*. The student should glance at these spellings, but should *not* study or try to remember them, until he receives directions to do so. If he studies the first two columns thoroughly, the third will have a considerable subconscious effect.

[lè sòlda]	the soldier	le soldat
[lè pwalü]	the soldier (slang)	le poilu
[lè blèsé]	the wounded man	le blessé
[lè malad]	the sick man	le malade
[lè dòktër]	the doctor	le docteur
[lè büró]	the office, desk	le bureau

[u è]	where is	où est
[vwasi]	here is	voici
[vwala]	there is	voilà
[é]	and	et

EXERCISE 1

When this Exercise and similar portions of other Exercises are done in the classroom, the books should be closed. In doing Part A, the instructor should pronounce the French phrase, and the student should so respond, by translation or otherwise, as to show that he understands the phrase. In doing Part B, the instructor should pronounce the English phrase, and the student should give the French equivalent. Other practice phrases should be constructed on the model of those which appear in the Exercises.

A. [u è lē būró?] [vwasi lē būró.] [u è lē blèsé?]
[vwala lē blèsé.] [lē dòktēr é lē malad.]

B. Here is the sick man. Where is the office?
There is the soldier. The wounded man and the doctor.

LESSON II

3. Nasal Vowels.—During the utterance of English vowels, and during the utterance of the French oral vowels, the breath issues through the mouth alone. The back of the soft palate is raised so that it touches the back wall of the mouth and shuts off the passage from the mouth into the nose. In French there are, however, four other vowel-sounds in the utterance of which the back of the soft palate is dropped, so that the breath issues through the mouth and the nose at the same time. These four vowels are called “nasal vowels.”

To accustom the vocal organs to the position for these vowels, breathe in deeply through the nose and the mouth at the same time, so that the whole back of the mouth feels open, and then exhale in the same way, through nose and mouth at the same time, maintaining the open feeling in the back of the mouth.

Each of the four nasal vowels corresponds in general to one of the oral vowels, the difference being that the sound of the nasal vowel issues through *both* nose and mouth, as stated. The symbols used for the nasal vowels are the *italicized* equivalents of those used for the oral vowels.

The first of the nasal vowels, [a], is the nasal equivalent of [a].

Practise the sound [a] by itself; and practise the pair of sounds [a, a]. Apply similar practice to the sounds mentioned below.

The second nasal vowel, [è], is the nasal equivalent of [è].

The third, [ē], is the nasal equivalent of [ē].

The fourth, [ò], is the nasal equivalent of [ò].

Practise the series [a, è, ē, ò].

These sounds are represented in French spelling by one or more of the vowel letters followed by *m* or *n*. In spite of the presence of the *m* or *n* in the spelling, however, there is no *m* or *n* quality in the nasal vowel-sounds; the tongue does not move during their utterance.

The *usual* spellings of the four nasal vowels are as follows:

- 1 [a] *am, an, em, en*
- 2 [è] *aim, ain, eim, ein, im, in*
- 3 [ē] *um, un*
- 4 [ò] *om, on*

4. Semiconsonants.—French, like English, has the semiconsonants [y], as in “yes,” and [w], as in “we.”

In French the sound [y] often stands at the end of a word, as in [ëy] and [òrèy].

The usual French spellings of the sound [y] are *y, i, il, ill*.

The sound [w] is often represented in spelling by *ou* as in *ouest*; but the combination [wa] is usually represented in spelling by *oi*, and the combination [wè] by *oin* (examples: *moi*, *soin*).

5. Consonants.—The French consonants [b, d, f, l, m, n, p, r, t, v] represent sounds like the normal sounds of the corresponding English consonants. They are usually represented in spelling by the corresponding consonant letters, single or double: thus the sound [b] is represented by *b* or *bb*, and the sound [d] by *d* or *dd*.

In French, groups of consonants of which the last is [l] or [r] often stand at the end of a word, as in [tabl] and [katr].

The sound [g] is like the *g* in “go.” It is usually represented in spelling by *g* or *gu*.

The sound [k] is like the sound of *k* in English. It is usually represented in spelling by *c*, *cc*, or *qu*.

The sound [s] is like the *s* in “so.” It is usually represented by *s*, *ss*, *c*, *ç* (called “*c* with cedilla”), or *t*.

The sound [z] is like the *z* in “zone.” It is usually represented by *z* or *s*.

The sound [ʃ] is like the *sh* in “shall.” It is usually represented by *ch*.

The sound [ʒ] is like the *si* in “vision.” This sound is much more common in French than in English, and often stands at the beginning of a word, as in [ʒózèf, žak, žòfr]. It is usually represented by *j*, *g*, or *ge*.

The sound [ɲ] is like the *ni* in “union.” This sound is more common in French than in English, and often stands at the end of a word, as in [mòtaɲ]. It is usually represented by *gn*.

WORD-LIST 2

[è]	one	un
[dè]	two	deux
[trwa]	three	trois

[katr]	four	quatre
[sèk]	five	cinq
[sis]	six	six
[sèt]	seven	sept
[üit]	eight	huit
[nëf]	nine	neuf
[dis]	ten	dix
[òz]	eleven	onze
[duz]	twelve	douze

EXERCISE 2

A. Pronounce the following words: [òpital, médsè, èfirmyé, èfirmyèr, pasya, kòr, tèt, né, ëy, yë, buš, bra, mè, žab, pyé].

This practice may be continued by the use of subsequent word-lists.

B. Identify French numerals pronounced in irregular order by the instructor.

C. Give French numerals as called for in irregular order by the instructor.

LESSON III

6. Nouns: Gender.—In English we have for nouns three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Nouns denoting males are masculine, nouns denoting females are feminine, nouns denoting things are neuter.

In French there are only two genders, masculine and feminine. Nouns denoting males are masculine: nouns denoting females are feminine. Of the nouns denoting things, about half are masculine and about half are feminine. The distinction, so far as nouns denoting things are concerned, is practically arbitrary. In general you cannot tell from the sound, meaning, or look of a noun whether it is masculine or feminine. The distinction is important, however, as will soon appear, in spoken French.

7. Nouns: Number.—French nouns, like English nouns, have two numbers: singular and plural.

In general the singular and plural forms do not differ in sound.

They do in general differ in spelling, in that the plural adds a final *s*.

<i>Ex.:</i>	Singular	[tèt]	head	tête
	Plural	[tèt]	heads	têtes

If the singular ends in *s*, *x*, or *z*, there is no difference between singular and plural even in the spelling.

<i>Ex.:</i>	Sing.	[né]	nose	nez
	Pl.	[né]	noses	nez

In a few nouns the plural does differ from the singular in sound as well as in spelling.

<i>Ex.:</i>	Sing.	[ëy]	eye	œil
	Pl.	[yë]	eyes	yeux
	Sing.	[òpital]	hospital	hôpital
	Pl.	[òpitó]	hospitals	hôpitaux

8. The Definite Article.—The word meaning “the” varies in sound and spelling, to some extent, according to the gender, number, and initial sound of the word before which it stands, as follows:

Sing.	Before masc. word beginning with cons.	[lë]	le
	Before fem. word beginning with cons.	[la]	la
	Before word of either gender beginning with vowel	[l]	l’
Pl.	Before word of either gender beginning with cons.	[lé]	les
	Before word of either gender beginning with vowel	[léz]	les

Consequently, when you hear a French phrase containing a definite article, you can tell whether the noun in question is singular or plural; and if it is singular and

begins with a consonant, you can tell whether it is masculine or feminine.

Ex.: [lě sòlda, léz yě, la tèt, l ěy, lé pwalù].

WORD-LIST 3

[l òpital] (m.)	the hospital	l'hôpital
[lě médsè]	the doctor	le médecin
[l ěfirmyé] (m.)	the nurse (man)	l'infirmier
[lě pasya]	the patient	le patient
[lě kòr]	the body	le corps
[l ěy] (m.)	the eye	l'œil
[lě né]	the nose	le nez
[lě bra]	the arm	le bras
[lě pyé]	the foot	le pied
[l ěfirmyèr] (f.)	the nurse (woman)	l'infirmière
[la tèt]	the head	la tête
[la buš]	the mouth	la bouche
[la mè]	the hand	la main
[la žab]	the leg	la jambe
[u sò]	where are	où sont
[vwasi]	here are	voici
[vwala]	there are	voilà
[ki èt vu]	who are you	qui êtes-vous
[žě sùì]	I am	je suis

EXERCISE 3

A. Read the foregoing list of words, substituting the plural form of the article for the singular, and pronouncing it as [lé] or [léz] according as the noun begins with a consonant or a vowel.

B. Identify, by pointing, parts of the body named in French by the instructor; and name in French parts of the body to which the instructor points.

C. [u è lë médsè?] [vwasi léz èfirmyé.] [u sò léz èfirmyèr?] [vwala lé pasya.] [ki èt vu?] [žë sùì lë médsè.]

D. Where is the hospital? Here are the patients.
Who are you? I am the nurse.

LESSON IV

9. "Of the" and "Some."—The expression meaning "of the" varies according to the character of the word before which it stands, as follows:

Sing.	Before masc. word	[dù]	du
	beginning with cons.		
	Before fem. word	{dë la}	de la
	beginning with cons.		
Pl.	Before vowel	[dë l]	de l'
	Before cons.	[dé]	des
	Before vowel	[déz]	des

Ex.: [dù pwalü, déz yë, dë la tèt, dë l ëy, dé sòlda].

The same expression is often used to express the meaning "some", (unemphatic) before a singular noun which denotes a naturally divisible object, or before a plural noun.

Ex.: [dù pè], some bread.
[dé sòlda], some soldiers.

10. "To the."—The expression meaning "to the" varies according to the character of the word before which it stands, as follows:

Sing.	Before masc. word	[ó]	au
	beginning with cons.		
	Before fem. word	[a la]	à la
	beginning with cons.		
Pl.	Before vowel	[a l]	à l'
	Before cons.	[ó]	aux
	Before vowel	[óz]	aux

Ex.: [ó médsè, a l èfirmyèr, óz èfirmyé, a la tèt, ó pyé, a l òpital].

11. The Indefinite Article.—The word meaning “a” or “an” varies according to the gender and initial sound of the word before which it stands, as follows:

Before masc. word beginning with cons.	[ə]	un
Before masc. word beginning with vowel	[ən]	un
Before fem. word	[ün]	une

Ex.: [ə sòlda, ün tèt, ən èy].

WORD-LIST 4

[lə fūzi]	the gun	le fusil
[lə bidò]	the canteen	le bidon
[l òfisyé]	the officer	l'officier
[lə žénérál]	the general	le général
[lə kòlònèl]	the colonel	le colonel
[lə kapitèn]	the captain	le capitaine
[lə lyètna]	the lieutenant	le lieutenant
[lə kapòral]	the corporal	le caporal
[la bayònèt]	the bayonet	la baïonnette
[la bal]	the bullet	la balle
[l épé] (f.)	the sword	l'épée
[žè vè parlé]	I want to speak	je veux parler
[avé vu]	have you	avez-vous
[ž é]	I have	j'ai

EXERCISE 4

A. Read the nouns in the foregoing list, using instead of the article the French expressions for “of the,” “to the,” and “a” or “an.”

B. Read the same nouns as plurals, placing before them (1) the definite article; and (2) the French expression for “some.”

C. [ž é ě füzi. avé vu la bayònèt? vwasi lē lyētna. lē bidò. ě bidò. dé bidò. la bal. ün bal. dé bal. u ě lē žénérál? vwala lē žénérál. avé vu lé füzi? ž é ün épé. žē vē parlé ó kapitèn.]

D. Have you the bullets? Where are the bayonets? I have the sword. I have a sword. I have some swords. Here are the doctors. There is the corporal. Have you the guns? Where is the captain's sword (say "the sword of the captain")?

LESSON V

12. Personal Subject Pronouns.—The French personal subject pronouns—that is, pronouns used as subjects of verbs—are as follows:

Sing.	1st person	Before cons.	[žě]	I	je
		Before vowel	[ž]	I	j'
	2d person		[tű]	you	tu
	3d person	Masc.	[il]	he, it	il
		Fem.	[ě]	she, it	elle
Pl.	1st person		[nu]	we	nous
	2d person		[vu]	you	vous
	3d person	Masc.	[il]	they	ils
		Fem.	[ě]	they	elles

[il] serves to represent a masculine noun or an indefinite idea; [ě] serves to represent a feminine noun.

The plural pronouns have the sounds indicated in the table—[nu, vu, il, ě]—when they stand before a word beginning with a consonant, as in [nu sòm]. When, however, they stand before a word beginning with a vowel, they sound, respectively, like [nuz, vuz, ilz, ělz], as in the forms given in section 14. In this respect they resemble the plural of the definite article: see sections 8, 9, and 10.

13. Infinitives.—The verb form which is used in naming a verb is in French, just as it is in English, the infinitive.

<i>Ex.:</i>	[dòné]	to give	donner
	[avwar]	to have	avoir
	[ètr]	to be	être
	[vënir]	to come	venir

14. [avwar]: Present.—The forms of the present of [avwar], with their subject pronouns, are as follows:

Sing.	1	[ž é]	I have	j'ai
	2	[tū a]	you have	tu as
	3 Masc.	[il a]	he has, it has	il a
	Fem.	[èl a]	she has, it has	elle a

Pl.	1	[nuz avò]	we have	nous avons
	2	[vuz avé]	you have	vous avez
	3 Masc.	[ilz ò]	they have	ils ont
	Fem.	[èlz ò]	they have	elles ont

When these plural forms are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, they become, respectively, in sound, [avòz, avéz, òt], as in [nuz avòz è füzi].

15. Forms of Address.—Just as we in English say “you” and “you have” (which are really plural forms), and do not say “thou” and “thou hast,” in addressing a single person, so the French in general use [vu] and [vuz avé] in addressing a single person. French army officers in general use [vu] in speaking to other officers and to civilians, and [tū] in speaking to privates. French privates use [vu] in speaking to an officer, and [tū] in speaking with each other. Americans will find it safe to use [vu] exclusively.

WORD-LIST 5

[lè lè]	the milk	le lait
[lè kafé]	the coffee	le café
[lè té]	the tea	le thé

[lē šòkòla]	the chocolate	le chocolat
[lē vè]	the wine	le vin
[lē pè]	the bread	le pain
[lē bër]	the butter	le beurre
[lē sèl]	the salt	le sel
[lē sükr]	the sugar	le sucre
[lē mòrsó]	the piece	le morceau
[l ɛf] (masc.)	the egg	l'œuf
[léz ɛ]	the eggs	les œufs
[la sup]	the soup	la soupe
[la vyad]	the meat	la viande
[la pòm dē tèr]	the potato	la pomme de terre
[l ó] (fem.)	the water	l'eau

EXERCISE 5

A. Go over the words in the word-list, putting before each the French expressions for "I have, he has, we have, you have, they have."

B. [vwasi lē pè. vwala lē sükr. nuz avò dü vè. ilz ò lé pòm dē tèr. žē vè parlé ó lyětna. ki èt vu? žē süi lē kapòral. u è la vyad? a t èl dü kafé? ž é dü pè é dü bër.]

C. There are the eggs. Where is the coffee? I have some potatoes. He has some meat. I wish to speak to the doctor. I have some chocolate. You have some tea. Where is the water? We have some milk. I wish to speak to the soldiers. I wish to speak to the colonel and to the captain.

LESSON VI

16. Interrogation.—In asking questions, personal subject pronouns are often, as in English, placed after their verb forms. In writing, a hyphen is placed between a verb form and a following subject pronoun.

The present tense of [avwar], as used in questions, is as follows:

Sing. 1st	[è ž]	have I	ai-je
2d	[a tü]	have you	as-tu
3d Masc.	[a t il]	has he, it	a-t-il
Fem.	[a t èl]	has she, it	a-t-elle
Pl. 1st	[avò nu]	have we	avons-nous
2d	[avé vu]	have you	avez-vous
3d Masc.	[òt il]	have they	ont-ils
Fem.	[òt èl]	have they	ont-elles

Note that [žè], when thus used, is reduced to [ž].

Note the peculiar insertion of the [t] in the 3d singular. This occurs, as will be noted later, with 3d singular forms of certain other verbs.

17. Negation.—In French negative sentences the word [nè], spelled *ne*, is placed before the verb, and the word [pa], spelled *pas*, is placed after the verb, the [nè ... pa] together meaning “not.”

The [nè] stands between a subject pronoun and a following verb.

Before a word beginning with a vowel the [nè] is reduced to [n], *n’*.

The present tense of [avwar], as used in negation, is as follows:

1	[žè n é pa]	I have not	je n’ ai pas
2	[tü n a pa]	you have not	tu n’ as pas
3	[il n a pa]	he has not	il n’ a pas
4	[nu n avò pa]	we have not	nous n’ avons pas
5	[vu n avé pa]	you have not	vous n’ avez pas
6	[il n ò pa]	they have not	ils n’ ont pas

From now on, only the masculine form of the 3d person will be given in tense inflections, and only the form with “he” in the corresponding translations.

[pa] becomes [paz] when immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, as in [žě n é paz ě mòrsó dĕ pĕ].

WORD-LIST 6

[lĕ šapó]	the hat	le chapeau
[lĕ kask]	the helmet	le casque
[lĕ mató]	the (officer's) cloak	le manteau
[lĕ patalò]	the trousers	le pantalon
[lĕ sètürò]	the belt	le ceinturon
[lĕ sulyé]	the shoe	le soulier
[lé vètma]	the clothes	les vêtements
[lĕ lèž]	the linen	le linge
[lĕ kalsò]	the drawers	le caleçon
[la kaskèt]	the cap	la casquette
[la kapòt]	the (soldier's) cloak	la capote
[la tünik]	the blouse	la tunique
[la šmiz]	the shirt	la chemise
[la šósèt]	the sock	la chaussette
[la pĕr]	the pair	la paire
[wi]	yes	oui
[nò]	no	non
[dĕ]	of	de
[ki]	who	qui
[kĕ, k]	what	que, qu'

EXERCISE 6

A. Go over the nouns in the word-list, putting before each the French expressions for "have I," "has he," "have we," "have you," "have they."

B. [k avé vu? ki a lé šmiz? u sò léz òfisyé? žě n é pa lĕ mató. il n a pa lé sètürò. avò nu dé kaskèt? a t il la kapòt? nò il n a pa la kapòt. u sò lé vètma? vwala lé vètma. k òt il? ilz ò dé sulyé.]

C. Have you any (some) clothes? Where are the shirts? What have they? I have not the blouse. He has a cloak (officer's), a cap, and a pair of shoes. Have they any (some) shoes? Has he a belt? Where are the socks? What has he?

LESSON VII

18. Present of [ètr].—The infinitive of the verb meaning "to be" is [ètr], *être*.

The present tense is as follows:

1	[žě sūi]	I am	je suis
2	[tū è]	you are	tu es
3	[il è]	he is	il est
4	[nu sòm]	we are	nous sommes
5	[vuz èt]	you are	vous êtes
6	[il sò]	they are	ils sont

Note the difference in sound between [ilz ò], "they have," and [il sò], "they are."

When these forms are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, they become respectively [sūiz, èz, èt, sòmz, ètz, sòt], as in [vuz ètz òfisyé].

[il è] is often replaced by [s è], spelled *c'est*, as in [s è lě žénérál].

The same tense as used in questions is as follows:

1	[sūi ž]	am I	suis-je
2	[è tū]	are you	es-tu
3	[èt il]	is he	est-il
4	[sòm nu]	are we	sommes-nous
5	[èt vu]	are you	êtes-vous
6	[sòt il]	are they	sont-ils

[èt il] is often replaced by [è s], spelled *est-ce*, as in [è s vu].

19. Possessive Adjectives.—The French adjective meaning “my” varies in sound and spelling according to the gender, number, and initial sound of the word before which it stands, as follows:

Sing.	Before masc. word	[mò]	mon
	beginning with cons.		
	Before fem. word	[ma]	ma
	beginning with cons.		
	Before any word	[mòn]	mon
	beginning with vowel		
Pl.	Before cons.	[mé]	mes
	Before vowel	[méz]	mes

Ex.: [mò kapitèn, ma bayònèt, mòn épé, mé sòlda, méz òfisyé].

The word [tò], meaning “your” (used only in addressing a person whom one calls [tù]), and the word [sò], meaning “his,” “her,” or “its,” vary precisely as [mò] does.

The word for “our” is [nòtr], spelled *notre*, in the singular; and [nó], *nos*, in the plural.

The word for “your” is [vòtr], *votre*, in the singular; and [vó], *vos*, in the plural.

The word for “their” is [lër], spelled *leur* in the singular and *leurs* in the plural.

When [nó], [vó], and the plural [lër] are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, they become, respectively, [nóz, vóz, lërz].

Ex.: [sò lyëtna, sa kaskèt, nòtr žénérál, vó sulyé, lërz òfisyé].

WORD-LIST 7

[lë li]	the bed	le lit
[lë matla]	the mattress	le matelas
[lë dra]	the sheet	le drap
[l òrèyé] (m.)	the pillow	l'oreiller
[lë švè dü li]	the head of the bed	le chevet du lit

[lě parava]	the screen	le paravent
[lě plató]	the tray	le plateau
[lé sizó]	the scissors	les ciseaux
[la tè d òrèyé]	the pillow-slip	la taie d'oreiller
[la kuvèrtür]	the blanket	la couverture
[la buyòt]	the hot-water bottle	la bouillote
[léz épègl dē sūrté]	the safety pins	les épingles de sûreté
[la tabl]	the table	la table
[la mòtr]	the watch	la montre
[vulé vu]	do you want	voulez-vous
[dònè mwa]	give me	donnez-moi
[s i vu plè]	if you please	s'il vous plaît

EXERCISE 7

A. Repeat the conjugation of [avwar] together with that of [ètr]: "I have," "I am," "he has," "he is," etc.

B. Identify forms of [avwar] and [ètr] as pronounced by the instructor.

C. Give forms of [avwar] and [ètr] as called for in irregular order by the instructor.

D. Go over Word-List 6, putting the possessive adjectives before the several nouns in turn. Repeat, with the nouns in the plural.

E. [vulé vu dü kafé? dònè mwa dü šòkòla, s i vu plè. žè vè parlé a nòtr médsè. vwasi lè matla. dònè mwa lé dra, léz òrèyé, lé tè d òrèyé é lé kuvèrtür. vulé vuz è parava ó švè dü li? wi, é ün buyòt a mé pyé, s i vu plè. u sò lé vètma dé sòlda? l èfirmyé a lèr kapòt é lèr kaskèt. il n a pa lèr füzi.]

F. There is the nurse's table. Here are her scissors, her safety-pins, and her watch. What have you? I have the hot-water bottle. Do you want some water? The

wounded men are in [ó] bed. Have they two blankets? Yes. Who is it? It is the nurse. Do you want to speak to the doctor?

LESSON VIII

20. Verbs in [é]: Infinitive.—The infinitive of the majority of French verbs ends in the sound [é], spelled *-er*.

<i>Ex.:</i>	[dòné]	to give	donner
	[šèršé]	to look for	chercher
	[truvé]	to find	trouver

The portion of the infinitive which precedes the sound [é] is called the "stem" of the verb. Thus, the stem of [dòné] is [dòn]. The stem of verbs in [é] remains the same in all forms of the verb (except in a few verbs which will be specially treated in later lessons).

21. Verbs in [é]: Present.—The present of [dòné], a typical verb in [é], is, with the subject pronouns, as follows:

1	[žě dòn]	I give	je donne
2	[tũ dòn]	you give	tu donnes
3	[il dòn]	he gives	il donne
4	[nu dònə]	we give	nous donnons
5	[vu dòné]	you give	vous donnez
6	[il dòn]	they give	ils donnent

These forms mean also "I am giving," "you are giving," etc.

Note that the four forms numbered 1, 2, 3, and 6 are identical in sound with each other and with the stem of the verb. The differences in spelling do not affect the sound.

When, in a question, the subject [il] follows a 3d singular form, a [t] is inserted between the verb and its subject, as in [dòn t il], is he giving, *donne-t-il*.

When 1st and 2d plural forms of this and other tenses are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, the sound [z] appears after the final vowel, as in [nu dònòz ün épé ó kapitèn].

22. Personal Object Pronouns: Direct Objects.—Personal pronouns which are direct objects of verbs—as “me” in “he finds me”—are expressed in French, unless they are very emphatic, by the words listed below, which are placed *before the verb*, between a subject pronoun and the verb.

Sing.	1st	[mē]	me	me
	2d	[tē]	you	te
	3d Masc.	[lē]	him, it	le
	Fem.	[la]	her, it	la
Pl.	1st	[nu]	us	nous
	2d	[vu]	you	vous
	3d	[lé]	them	les

Ex.: [il mē šèrš, žē lē truv, nu la truvò, il nu šèrš, žē vu truv, èl lé šèrš].

When the four singular forms are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, they become, respectively, [m, t, l, l], *m', t', l', l'*, as in [žē l é], *je l'ai*.

When the three plural forms are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, they become, respectively, [nuz, vuz, léz], as in [nu léz avò].

When used in negative sentences, these pronouns stand between [nē] and the verb, as in [žē nē lē truv pa].

WORD-LIST 8

[lē mari]	the husband	le mari
[lē pèr]	the father	le père
[lē fis]	the son	le fils
[lē garsò]	the boy	le garçon
[lē frèr]	the brother	le frère
[l òm]	the man	l'homme
[l afa]	the child	l'enfant

[la fam]	the woman, wife	la femme
[la fiy]	the girl, daughter	la fille
[la mèt]	the mother	la mère
[la sër]	the sister	la sœur
[šèršé]	to look for	chercher
[truvé]	to find	trouver
[parlé]	to speak	parler

EXERCISE 8

A. Give the present of the three verbs in the word-list: (1) positively; (2) negatively.

B. Identify forms of these verbs as pronounced by the instructor.

C. He finds me, he finds him, he finds her, he finds us, he finds you, he finds them, he is looking for me, he does not find me, I am not looking for you.

D. Identify, as pronounced by the instructor, French phrases corresponding to those in C.

E. [žē šèrš lé garsò. il nē truv pa léz òm. nu lē dònòz a l afa. èl dòn dü pè ó sòlda. lé fam dòn dē l ó óz òfisyé. lē kapòral dòn dé fūzi óz òm. èl parl a la fiy. nu nē lé truvò pa. il parl a sò pèr. s è sa sër.]

F. His brother is looking for them. Are you looking for him? Where is your son? We are looking for the men. Her daughter is giving bread to the soldiers. They are speaking to my captain.

LESSON IX

23. [vwasi] and [vwala] with Object Pronouns.—The object pronouns are placed before [vwasi] and [vwala], just as if these words were verbs, as in [lē vwasi], “here he is,” and [lé vwala], “there they are.” Pronouns of the 1st and 2d persons are similarly used, as in [mē vwasi], “here I am.”

24. Verbs in [é]: Imperative.—The French verb has three imperative forms: a 2d singular, used only in addressing a person whom one calls [tũ]; a 1st plural, and a 2d plural, used in addressing a single person whom one calls [vu], or in addressing two or more persons.

Subject pronouns are never expressed with the imperative forms.

The imperative of [dòné] is as follows:

Sing.	2d	[dòn]	give	donne
Pl.	1st	[dònò]	let us give	donnons
	2d	[dòné]	give	donnez

25. Object Pronouns with Imperative.—When the object pronouns are used with an imperative form, they follow the verb instead of preceding it, and in writing they are joined to it by a hyphen, as in [dòné lé ó žénérál], *donnez-les au général*.

In this case [mwa], spelled *moi*, is used instead of [mē], as in [šèrśé mwa], *cherchez-moi*.

If, however, the imperative is negative, the object pronouns precede, as in [nē lé dòné paz ó žénérál; nē mē šèrśé pa].

WORD-LIST 9

[la plè]	the wound	la plaie
[lē mikròb]	the microbe	le microbe
[l èfèksyò] (f.)	the infection	l'infection
[lē dažé]	the danger	le danger
[la süpürasyò]	the suppuration	la suppuration
[lē flègmò]	the phlegmon	le phlegmon
[la sèptisémi]	the blood-poisoning	la septicémie
[l asèpsi] (f.)	asepsis	l'asepsie
[l atisèpsi] (f.)	antisepsis	l'antisepsie
[l èstrüma] (m.)	the instrument	l'instrument
[lē pasma]	the dressing	le pansement

[il fò]	it is necessary	il faut
[apèsé]	to prevent	empêcher
[atré]	to enter	entrer
[dézèfèkté]	to disinfect	désinfecter
[mè]	but	mais
[par]	by	par
[pur]	for	pour
[da]	in	dans
[u]	or	ou
[ósi]	also	aussi
[tužur]	always	toujours
[d abòr]	at first	d'abord

EXERCISE 9

A. Construct the imperatives of [šèršé, rēgardé, ékuté].

B. Identify imperative forms, with object pronouns, as pronounced by the instructor.

C. [lé mikròb sò da l èstrüma. dézèfèkté lè par l asèpsi. mè lé mikròb sòt òsi da la plè. dézèfèktò la par l atisèpsi. il fò tužur apèsé lé mikròb d atré da la plè. vwala lè dažé. apèšò lè. vulé vu mē dònè lè pasma? dònè mwa òsi s i vu plè dē l ó mè dézèfèkté la d abòr. u è lè frèr dū blèsé? lè vwala.]

D. The captain's wife is looking for her husband. He has a bullet in his (say "in the") leg. The doctor looks for it and finds it. Is it necessary to prevent the wife from entering? No, come in! Don't keep her from entering. Do you want the blanket? Here it is. Give it to the captain, please.

LESSON X

26. Past Participle.—The past participle of [avwar] is [ü], "had," spelled *eu*.

The past participle of [ètr] is [été], "been," spelled *été*.

The past participle of verbs in [é] consists of the stem followed by the sound [é], written -é. It is then identical in sound, but not in spelling, with the infinitive.

<i>Ex.:</i> [dòné]	given	donné
[šèršé]	looked for	cherché
[truvé]	found	trouvé

27. Perfect Tense.—The perfect tense of most French verbs consists of the present tense of [avwar] followed by the past participle of the verb in question. This compound tense is used either to express a simple past idea, as "I gave," or a present perfect idea, as "I have given."

The perfect tense of [dòné] is as follows:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 [ž é dòné] | { I gave
I have given } | j'ai donné |
| 2 [tũ a dòné] | { you gave
you have given } | tu as donné |
| 3 [il a dòné] | { he gave
he has given } | il a donné |
| 4 [nuz avò dòné] | { we gave
we have given } | nous avons donné |
| 5 [vuz avé dòné] | { you gave
you have given } | vous avez donné |
| 6 [ilz ò dòné] | { they gave
they have given } | ils ont donné |

The perfect tense of [avwar] itself is

[ž é ũ]	{ I had I have had }	j'ai eu,
---------	-------------------------	----------

etc.

The perfect tense of [ètr] is

[ž é été]	{ I was I have been }	j'ai été,
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etc.

28. Demonstrative Adjectives.—The French adjective [sě], written *ce*, means both “this” and “that.” It varies in sound and spelling as follows:

Sing.	Before masc. word	[sě]	<i>ce</i>
	beginning with cons.		
	Before masc. word	[sèt]	<i>cet</i>
	beginning with vowel		
	Before fem. word	[sèt]	<i>cette</i>
Pl.	Before cons.	[sé]	<i>ces</i>
	Before vowel	[séz]	<i>ces</i>

Ex.: [sě kafé, séz ě, sèt vyad, sèt òfisyé, sé šapó].

If it is desired to give distinctly the meaning “this” rather than “that,” the suffix [si], written *-ci*, is added to the noun.

<i>Ex.:</i> [sě pè si]	<i>this</i> bread	<i>ce</i> pain- <i>ci</i>
[sèt ó si]	<i>this</i> water	<i>cette</i> eau- <i>ci</i>

If it is desired to give distinctly the meaning “that” rather than “this,” the suffix [la], written *-là*, is added to the noun.

<i>Ex.:</i> [sě pè la]	<i>that</i> bread	<i>ce</i> pain- <i>là</i>
[sé sòlda la]	<i>those</i> soldiers	<i>ces</i> soldats- <i>là</i>

WORD-LIST 10

[lě savò]	the soap	le savon
[lě bè]	the bath	le bain
[la sal dě bè]	the bathroom	la salle de bains
[lě pěň]	the comb	le peigne
[lě razwar]	the razor	le rasoir
[la kŭvèt]	the wash basin	la cuvette
[la sěrvyèt]	the towel	la serviette
[la bròs a švë]	the hair brush	la brosse à cheveux
[la bròs a da]	the tooth brush	la brosse à dents
[ěmé]	to like, to love	aimer
[lavé]	to wash	laver
[mažé]	to eat	manger

[óžurdüi]	today	aujourd'hui
[yèr]	yesterday	hier
[isi]	here	ici
[la]	there	là

EXERCISE 10

A. Give the perfect tense of [rëgardé, èmé, mažé].

B. Identify forms of these tenses as pronounced, with pronoun objects, by the instructor.

C. Go over the word-list, putting the demonstrative adjectives, singular and plural, before each noun.

D. [sě pěň si, sě pěň la. sèt òm si a parlé óžurdüi a sò fis. nuz avò parlé ó garsò. k avé vu truvé? vwasi dü savò. u è la sal dë bè? dònè mwa sě razwar la. s è lë fis dü žénérál. avé vu truvé la sèrvyèt? nò, žë l é šèršé, mè žë në l é pa truvé.]

E. I find, I am finding, I found, I have found. Have you found the hat? Did you find the hats? Where is the soap? What are you eating? Have you eaten any meat? These towels, those towels. These tooth brushes, those hair brushes. Who spoke to the lieutenant?

LESSON XI

29. **The Future Tense.**—The future of [dònè] is as follows:

1 [žë dònré]	I shall give	je donnerai
2 [tū dònra]	you will give	tu donneras
3 [il dònra]	he will give	il donnera
4 [nu dònřò]	we shall give	nous donnerons
5 [vu dònré]	you will give	vous donnerez
6 [il dònřò]	they will give	ils donneront

All French verbs end, in the future, with the series of sounds [ré, ra, ra, řò, ré, řò], spelled *-rai, -ras, -ra, -rons, -rez, -ront*. Note that these sounds rhyme with the several forms of the present tense of [avwar].

The future of [avwar] is as follows:

1	[ž òré]	I shall have	j'aurai
2	[tũ òra]	you will have	tu auras,

etc.

The future of [ètr] is as follows:

1	[žē sré]	I shall be	je serai
2	[tũ sra]	you will be	tu seras,

etc.

30. Personal Object Pronouns: Indirect.—The 1st and 2d person direct object pronouns [mē, tē, nu, vu] studied in Lesson VIII serve also as indirect object pronouns; that is, they play the same part in the sentence as “me” in “he gives me the gun,” or as “to me” in “he speaks to me.” After a positive imperative [mē] is replaced by [mwa].

Ex.: [il mē dòn dü pè].

[il nuz ò parlé].

[dòné mwa dē l ó].

As indirect objects in the 3d person, however, the French use pronouns different from those used as direct objects. In the 3d person singular, whether the reference be to a masculine or to a feminine noun, the indirect object is [lùi], meaning “him” or “to him” or “her” or “to her,” and spelled *lui*. In the 3d plural the indirect object for both genders is [lër], “them” or “to them,” spelled *leur*.

Ex.: [nu lùì dòn rò de la vyad].

[dòn ò lër dé füzì].

These indirect object pronouns have the same position with regard to the verb as the direct objects: that is, they *precede* the verb unless the verb is positive imperative; if it is positive imperative, they follow it, and in writing are joined to it with a hyphen. If there are two object pronouns of different persons, *the 3d person is next the verb*, whether the two pronouns precede or follow the verb.

Ex.: [il mē lē dòn].
[dòné lē mwa].

If there are two object pronouns of the 3d person, the direct object precedes the indirect.

Ex.: [nu lē lüi dònrdò].
[dòné lē lüi].

When two object pronouns follow a positive imperative, the second is joined to the first, in writing, with a hyphen, as in *donnez-le-moi*.

WORD-LIST 11

[lē krèyò]	the pencil	le crayon
[la plüm]	the pen	la plume
[lē stilògraf]	the fountain pen	le stylographe
[l akr] (f.)	the ink	l'encre
[lē papyé]	the paper	le papier
[la kart]	the map, card	la carte
[la kart pòstal]	the postal card	la carte postale
[la lètr]	the letter	la lettre
[l avlòp] (f.)	the envelope	l'enveloppe
[lē tèbr]	the (postage) stamp	le timbre
[lē livr]	the book	le livre
[lē karnè]	the notebook	le carnet
[la fras]	France	la France
[léz étaz üni] (m.)	the United States	les États-Unis
[a fras]	in France	en France
[an amérik]	in America	en Amérique
[óz étaz üni]	in the United States	aux États-Unis
[arivé]	to arrive	arriver
[mòtré]	to show	montrer
[dēmè]	tomorrow	demain
[ka], [kat] (before a vowel)	when	quand

EXERCISE 11

A. Give the future tense of [arivé] and [èmé], and the negative future of [dòné] and [šèršé].

B. Identify future forms of these verbs as pronounced by the instructor.

C. He speaks to me, he speaks to him, he speaks to us, he speaks to you, he speaks to them, he gives it to me, he gives it to him, he gives it to us, he gives it to you, he gives it to them, I speak to her, we speak to them, you speak to them, they give it to us, I give it to him, speak to me, give it to me, give it to him.

D. Identify, as pronounced by the instructor, French phrases corresponding to those in C.

E. [nu lër dònrd dé livr. il lé šèršrd. il lé šèršra. truvò lé. truvé la. nu lavrd nó vètma dëmè. il vu dònra léz avlòp. kat arivròt il a fras? lër avé vu dòné lé kart pòstal? dòné mwa sèt plüm. vulé vu parlé óz òfisyé? nu lër avò parlé yèr. u sò lé tèbr? lé vwala.]

F. He will give it to me. We shall speak to her. She will speak to us. They will speak to them. Give him the pencil. Who has the pen? They will arrive today. He will speak to you. He gave it to them yesterday. Give them the map. Give it to them. Did he give you any paper? Let us speak to the captain. Do you wish to speak to them?

LESSON XII

31. Special Verbs in [é].—A few common verbs which, like [žèté], have [è] as the vowel of the stem, change that [è] to [é] in forms 1, 2, 3, and 6 of the present tense, in the singular imperative, and in all forms of the future. This [é] is differently represented in spelling in different verbs.

PRESENT

1 [žē žèt]	I throw	je jette
2 [tū žèt]	you throw	tu jettes
3 [il žèt]	he throws	il jette

4	[nu žětò]	we throw	nous jetons
5	[vu žěté]	you throw	vous jetez
6	[il žèt]	they throw	ils jettent

IMPERATIVE

2	[žèt]	throw	jette
4	[žětò]	let us throw	jetons
5	[žěté]	throw	jetez

FUTURE

1	[žě žètré]	I shall throw	je jetterai,
---	------------	---------------	--------------

etc.

Other verbs of this type are [lěvé], "to raise," *lever*; [měné], "to lead," *mener*; [krěvé], "to burst, to die (slang)," *crever*.

A few common verbs which, like [aplé], "to call," *appeler*, have no [ě] in the stem, insert an [è] in the same forms.

PRESENT

1	[ž apèl]	I call	j'appelle
2	[tū apèl]	you call	tu appelles
3	[il apèl]	he calls	il appelle
4	[nuz aplò]	we call	nous appelons
5	[vuz aplé]	you call	vous appelez
6	[ilz apèl]	they call	ils appellent

Other verbs of this type are [ašté], "to buy," *acheter*; and [ašvé], "to finish," *achever*.

A few common verbs which, like [èspéré], "to hope," *espérer*, have an [é] in the stem, change that [é] to [è] in the four present forms, but not in the future.

Ex.: [ž èspèr, nuz èspérò].

The common verb [avwayé], "to send," *envoyer*, has a peculiar future:

[ž avèré]	I shall send	j'enverrai,
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etc.

32. Telling Time.—The phrases for “one o’clock,” etc., are as follows:

[ün ər]	one o’clock	une heure
[dēz ər]	two o’clock	deux heures
[trwaz ər]	three o’clock	trois heures
[katr ər]	four o’clock	quatre heures
[sək ər]	five o’clock	cinq heures
[siz ər]	six o’clock	six heures
[sèt ər]	seven o’clock	sept heures
[üit ər]	eight o’clock	huit heures
[nēf ər]	nine o’clock	neuf heures
[diz ər]	ten o’clock	dix heures
[òz ər]	eleven o’clock	onze heures
[midi]	twelve o’clock, noon	midi
[minüi]	twelve o’clock, midnight	minuit

The word [ər] itself means “hour.”

Note that the sounds of the words for 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, as used before a word beginning with a vowel, are a little different from the sounds of the same words as used in counting.

“Quarter past” a given hour is indicated by the phrase [é kar], *et quart*; “half past” by [é dmi], *et demie*; and “quarter of” by [mwèz ē kar], literally “less a quarter,” *moins un quart*.

Ex.: [trwaz ər é kar].

[sək ər é dmi].

[òz ər mwèz ē kar].

[midi é kar].

For the telling of time by minutes, see Lesson XVII.

WORD-LIST 12

[lē žur]	the day	le jour
[la nüi]	the night	la nuit
[lē matè]	the morning	le matin
[l aprè midi] (m.)	the afternoon	l’après-midi
[lē swar]	the evening	le soir

[la smèn]	the week	la semaine
[lē mwa]	the month	le mois
[l a] (m.)	the year	l'an
[bò]	good	bon
[byètó]	soon	bientôt
[alòr]	then	alors
[mètna]	now	maintenant
[kèl èr èt il]	what time is it?	quelle heure est-il?
[il è dèz èr]	it is two o'clock	il est deux heures
[a kèl èr]	at what time?	à quelle heure?
[dèz èr dü swar]	two P.M.	deux heures du soir
[dèz èr dü matè]	two A.M.	deux heures du matin
[sèt nüi]	last night	cette nuit
[midi é dmi]	half-past twelve (noon)	midi et demi

EXERCISE 12

A. Give the present of [lëvé] and [ašvé], and the future of [méné].

B. Identify forms of [žetë, ménë, aplë] as pronounced by the instructor.

C. Identify phrases of time as pronounced by the instructor.

D. Give the French for: 8:00 A.M.; 9:30 P.M.; 12:00 midnight; 11:45 A.M.; 6:15 A.M.; 12:30 A.M.

E. [il lë mèn ó kòlònèl. lëvò lë. u nu mèn t il? lë lyëtna vuz apèl. l avé vuz ašté? žë vu l avèré. il mē l avèra. bò žur madam. bò swar mësýë. il è sèk èr dü swar. il sra minüi da sèt èr. a kèl èr dëmè lé šëršrò nu? ki vuz a parlé? yèr swar vèr nēf èr ž é parlé ó žénérál.]

F. Who is calling? They are raising it now. I'll send it to you soon. It is eight o'clock in the morning. We eat at six o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 5:30 in the evening. At what time do they eat? He will arrive at a quarter to twelve (noon). I shall speak to him then.

LESSON XIII

33. [alé].—The verb [alé], to go, *aller*, is peculiar in several respects.

PRESENT

1	[žē vè]	I go	je vais
2	[tū va]	you go	tu vas
3	[il va]	he goes	il va
4	[nuz alò]	we go	nous allons
5	[vuz alé]	you go	vous allez
6	[il vò]	they go	ils vont

IMPERATIVE

2	[va]	go	va
4	[alò]	let us go	allons
5	[alé]	go	allez

FUTURE

1	[ž iré]	I shall go	j'irai,
---	---------	------------	---------

etc.

The perfect tense of [alé] is made, not with the present of [avwar], but with the present of [ètr], as follows:

1	[žē sūiz alé]	I went, have gone	je suis allé
2	[tū èz alé]	you went, have gone	tu es allé
3	[il èt alé]	he went, has gone	il est allé
4	[nu sòmz alé]	we went, have gone	nous sommes allés
5	[vuz ètz alé]	you went, have gone	vous êtes allés
6	[il sòt alé]	they went, have gone	ils sont allés

The past participle in the plural forms adds, in spelling, a final s.

34. [alé] with Other Verbs.—Just as we often say in English, "I am going to give," or "he is going to speak," to express a sort of future idea, so the French use [alé] with the infinitive of the verb in question.

Ex.: [žē vè lé dònè a mò pèr].
[nuz alò parlé ó kapitèn].

In English we often use "and" after "go" or "let's go," as in "go and find him"; in such cases the French use [alé] with the infinitive of the verb in question, without inserting a word for "and."

Ex.: [alò lüi parlé].

[alé šèrśé vòtr frèr].

35. Perfect Tense with [ètr].—Some other verbs of motion, like [alé], form the perfect tense with [ètr] instead of [avwar]. Among them are:

[arivé]	to arrive	arriver
[atré]	to go in, come in	entrer
[mòté]	to go up, get (up)	monter
[rèsté]	to stay	rester
[tòbé]	to fall	tomber

36. [i], "There."—When the idea "there" is quite unemphatic, it is usually expressed in French by the adverb [i], written *y*. This word takes the same position with regard to the verb as the object pronouns.

Ex.: [ž i vè óžurdüi], I am going there today.

[nu l i avò truvé], we found him there.

In connection with the verb [pasé], to think, *penser*, the word [i] is used to mean "of it," "about it," as in [ž i pas] or [i passé vu?].

WORD-LIST 13

[la blèsür]	the wound	la blessure
[la kòprès]	the compress	la compresse
[la gaz]	the gauze	la gaze
[l wat] (f.)	the wadding, the cotton	l'ouate
[lē tisü]	the material	le tissu
[lē drè]	the drain	le drain
[la sòlüsyò]	the solution	la solution
[lē badaž]	the bandage	le bandage
[l ékla d óbü] (m.)	the shell-splinter	l'éclat d'obus

[idròfil]	absorbent	hydrophile
[èpèrméabl]	non-absorbent	imperméable
[asèptik]	aseptic	aseptique
[atisèptik]	antiseptic	antiseptique
[préparé]	to prepare	préparer
[dètèržé]	to cleanse	déterger
[trapé]	to dip, to soak	tremper
[apliké]	to apply	appliquer
[fiksé]	to fasten, to secure	fixer
[avèk]	with	avec
[kòmat alé vu ?]	how are you ?	comment allez-vous ?
[sa va byè ?]	are you all right ?	ça va bien ?
[žè vè byè, mèrsi]	I am well, thank you	je vais bien, merci
[trè byè]	very well	très bien
[asé byè]	pretty well	assez bien

EXERCISE 13

A. Identify forms of [alé] as pronounced by the instructor, and give forms as called for.

B. Give the perfect of [rèsté, tòbé, atré].

C. [vwasi la kòprès dē gaz, l wat idròfil é lē badaž pur lē pasma. trè byè, mètna dònè mwa ósi lē tisü èpèrméabl é lē drè. avé vu trapé la gaz é l wat da la sòlüsyò atisèptik? wi. dètèržé la plè. žè l é dètèržé. apliké la kòprès, l wat, é lē tisü èpèrméabl. fiksé lé avèk lē badaž. žè léz é fiksé. vwala lē pasma. ma sër èt arivé a l òpital a óz èr. èl è rèsté trwaz èr. èl m a dònè dé lètr.]

D. How are you? Very well. The nurse has gone to prepare a dressing for my wound. Did you come in with the doctor? No, when we came in we found him in the office. I understand (say "I am there").

LESSON XIV

37. Adjectives.—Adjectives have in general four forms, masc. sing., masc. pl., fem. sing., fem. pl. (to agree with the noun modified).

The relation of the masc. pl. to the masc. sing. in sound and spelling is like the relation of plural nouns to singular nouns; see Lesson III.

<i>Ex.:</i> SING.	PL.		SING.	PL.
[bò]	[bò]	good	bon	bons
[gra]	[gra]	large	grand	grands
[pti]	[pti]	little	petit	petits
[bó]	[bó]	beautiful,	beau	beaux
		fine		
[égal]	[égó]	equal	égal	égaux

The fem. sing. is sometimes identical in form with the masc. sing., but more often differs both in sound and spelling. The fem. sing. always ends, in spelling, with the letter *-e*.

MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
<i>Ex.:</i> [fasil]	[fasil]	easy	facile	facile
[gra]	[grad]	large	grand	grande
[pti]	[ptit]	little	petit	petite
[frwa]	[frwad]	cold	froid	froide
[šó]	[šód]	warm	chaud	chaude
[bò]	[bòn]	good	bon	bonne

The fem. pl. is identical in sound with the fem. sing., and differs from it, in spelling, by the addition of an *-s*.

38. Position of Adjectives.—There is no hard-and-fast rule for the position of adjectives in French. The large majority usually *follow* the noun they qualify.

Ex.: [èn òm riš], a rich man, *un homme riche*; [ē ta süpèrb], fine weather, *un temps superbe*; [dü vè èksèla], excellent wine, *du vin excellent*; [lē drapó

trikòlòr], the French flag, *le drapeau tricolore*; [lě drapó étwalé], the Stars and Stripes, *le drapeau étoilé*.

But some of the commonest adjectives stand before their nouns. Such are [bò], good, *bon*; [mòvè], bad, *mauvais*; [gra], large, *grand*; [pti], small, *petit*; [žēn], young, *jeune*; [vyě], old, *vieux*; [bó], beautiful, fine, *beau*; [žòli], pretty, *joli*; [lò], long, *long*; [kur], short, *court*.

39. "Not any."—The idea "not any," "no," when concerning a noun, is expressed in French by using [ně ... pa] with the verb (see Lesson VI), and placing [dě, d], *de*, before the noun in question.

Ex.: [žě n é pa d pè].

[nu n avò pa d sulyé].

WORD-LIST 14

MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
[bó]	[bèl]	beautiful, fine	beau	belle
[gró]	[grós]	big	gros	grosse
[nuvó]	[nuvèl]	new	nouveau	nouvelle
[vyě]	[vyèy]	old	vieux	vieille
[žēn]	[žēn]	young	jeune	jeune
[lò]	[lòg]	long	long	longue
[kùr]	[kurt]	short	court	courte
[larž]	[larž]	wide	large	large
[étrwa]	[étrwat]	narrow	étroit	étroite
[léžé]	[léžèr]	light	léger	légère
[lur]	[lurd]	heavy	lourd	lourde
[mòvè]	[mòvèz]	bad	mauvais	mauvaise
[bla]	[blaš]	white	blanc	blanche
[nwar]	[nwar]	black	noir	noire
[blě]	[blě]	blue	bleu	bleue
[ruž]	[ruž]	red	rouge	rouge
[vèr]	[vèrt]	green	vert	verte

[brē]	[brün]	brown	brun	brune
[žón]	[žón]	yellow	jaune	jaune
[gri]	[griz]	gray	gris	grise
[plü], [plüz]	(before a vowel) more, most,			plus
		-er, -est		
[kē]		than, as	que	
[ósi . . . kē]		as . . . as	aussi . . . que	

EXERCISE 14

A. Go over the nouns in Word-List 7, using with each an appropriate adjective: [lē li étrwa], [lē matla lur], etc.

B. Use each of the several adjectives of color with each of these expressions: [ē krèyò, dü papyé, dē l akr, lé livr, déz avlòp].

C. [l akr è nwar, mè lē papyé è bla. s èt ē bó žur. lē matla è trè lur. la kuvèrtür è léžèr. èl è blaš é lé dra sò bla. lē li n è paz étrwa. sèt òpital è trè vyè. la mèr dü sòlda è trè vyè. doné mwa ē mòrsó dē pè bla, s i vu plè.]

D. There is a beautiful woman. She has a pretty little girl. Have you any red ink? No, I haven't any red ink. I will give you some black ink. These safety pins are the biggest. He is older than the lieutenant.

LESSON XV

40. The Present Participle.—For every French verb there is a form ending in [a], spelled *-ant*, which corresponds to the English form in *-ing*.

Ex.: [dòna]	giving	donnant
[ala]	going	allant
[èya]	having	ayant
[éta]	being	étant

The *use* of this form, much more restricted than that of the corresponding English form, will be discussed in Lesson XXXII. The form itself is mentioned here because knowledge of this form will help, for reasons that will soon appear, in learning the verbs to be studied in the next and later lessons.

41. The Past Descriptive.—Besides the perfect tense, already studied, French has another past tense, which we call the “past descriptive,” since it is used in *describing a situation*, whereas the perfect is used in relating an event. The two types of expression may be seen in contrast in the sentences “He *was eating* (past descriptive) the bread when I *went in* (perfect, in French),” “He *had* (past descriptive) the gun when I *saw* (perfect) him.”

The French past descriptive is the regular equivalent of an English past of the type “was eating, was speaking.” It is also often used as the equivalent of an English simple past of the type “I had, I was, I felt,” particularly in the case of verbs which because of their very meaning are usually descriptive.

The past descriptive of [dònè] is as follows:

1	[žè dònè]	I was giving	je donnais
2	[tũ dònè]	you were giving	tu donnais
3	[il dònè]	he was giving	il donnait

4	[nu dònýò]	we were giving	nous donnions
5	[vũ dònýé]	you were giving	vous donniez
6	[il dònè]	they were giving	ils donnaient

Note that forms 1, 2, 3, and 6 are identical in sound.

The endings of this tense are the same both in sound and in spelling for *all* French verbs.

The past descriptive of [avwar] is

1	[ž avè]	I had	j'avais,
---	---------	-------	----------

etc.

The past descriptive of [ètr] is

1 [ž ètè] I was j'étais,
etc.

42. Interrogative Pronouns.—The interrogative pronoun for persons, meaning “who?” or “whom?” is [ki], *qui*.

<i>Ex.:</i> [ki va la ?]	who goes there ?	qui va là ?
[ki viv ?]	who goes there ?	qui vive ?
[ki a t il	whom did he	qui a-t-il
règardé ?]	look at ?	regardé ?
[a ki parlé vu ?]	to whom are you	à qui parlez-
	speaking	vous ?

The interrogative pronouns for things, meaning “what?” are as follows:

Subject	[k è s ki]	qu'est-ce qui
Predicate	[kē]	que
Object	[kē]	que

Before a verb form beginning with a vowel [kē] becomes [k], *qu'*.

Ex.: [k è s ki è da sèt avlòp ?], what is in that envelope ?
qu'est-ce qui est dans cette enveloppe ?
[k è s ?], what is it ? qu'est-ce ?
[k avé vu ?], what have you ? qu'avez-vous ?

The phrase [k avé vu ?] is often used with the meaning “what is the matter with you ?”

WORD-LIST 15

[lé ža]	the people	les gens
[l abita]	the inhabitant	l'habitant
[l ami] (m.)	the friend	l'ami
[la vwa]	the voice	la voix
[lē mó]	the word	le mot
[lē brüi]	the noise	le bruit
[lē tur]	the turn, trick	le tour

[lě mwayè]	the means	le moyen
[la fasò]	the way	la façon
[l èspès] (f.)	the kind	l'espèce
[la šóz]	the thing	la chose
[la fót]	the fault, mistake	la faute
[la fè]	the end	la fin

[arèté]	to stop	arrêter
[dëmadé]	to ask	demander
[gardé]	to keep	garder
[lèsé]	to let, to leave	laisser
[pasé]	to pass	passer
[travërsé]	to cross, go through	traverser
[travayé]	to work	travailler
[ublié]	to forget	oublier

EXERCISE 15

A. Give the past descriptive of [avwar, ètr, travayé].

B. Translate: I give, I was giving, I shall give, I gave; he gives, he was giving, he will give, he gave; we give, we were giving, we shall give, we gave; you give, you were giving, you will give, you gave; they give, they were giving, they will give, they gave.

C. [k avé vu truvé? ki šëršé vu? ka nu sòmz arivé il šëršè sò füzi. k è s ki è da sa mè? il alèt arivé yèr. il èt arivé sē matè a siz èr. lě kapitèn parlè dē vu. lē kòlònèl vu dònra sèt šóz sē swar. kē dëmadé vu? a ki parlyé vu? dē ki parlyé vu? è s lē brüi d ē füzi? arèté sē sòlda. lèsé mwa pasé, mësýë. ki sò sé ža? s è mètna vòtr tur. lé vwasi, gardé lé. il préparè lē pasma. s èt ün bòn fasò dē travayé.

D. There are the friends of those people. Who is with the doctor? Where did you leave them? Let him pass. The doctors were looking for the bullet. It is [s è] his fault. Stop them. It is [s è] my turn.

LESSON XVI

43. Verbs in [war].—A few important French verbs end in the infinitive in [war], spelled *-oir*. One of these, [avwar], has already been studied; the others will be studied in this and the three following lessons.

44. [vwar].—

INFINITIVE		
[vwar]	to see	voir
PRES. PART.		
[vwaya]	seeing	voyant
PAST PART.		
[vü]	seen	vu
PRESENT		
1 [žē vwa]	I see	je vois
2 [tū vwa]	you “	tu vois
3 [il vwa]	he sees	il voit
4 [nu vwayò]	we see	nous voyons
5 [vu vwayé]	you “	vous voyez
6 [il vwa]	they “	ils voient
IMPERATIVE		
2 [vwa]	see	vois
4 [vwayò]	let us see	voyons
5 [vwayé]	see	voyez
PAST DESC.		
1 [žē vwayè]	I was seeing, I saw	je voyais,
etc.		
FUTURE		
1 [žē vèré]	I shall see	je verrai,
etc.		
PERFECT		
1 [ž é vü]	I saw, I have seen	j'ai vu,
etc.		

Note that the stem of the present participle reappears in the 1st plural of the present, and in all forms of the

past descriptive. This is true for *all* French verbs (except [avwar] and [ètr], which have already been learned, and [savwar], which is to be studied in Lesson XIX). The same stem appears also, in *most* verbs, in the 2d plural of the present. The present participle serves therefore as a convenient memory-index to these other forms.

Note that the three singular forms of the present are identical in sound. This is true for *all* French verbs (except [avwar, ètr, alé], which have already been studied).

The perfect tense will be given hereafter only for those verbs in which it is formed with the present of [ètr].

45. The Pronoun [a].—The French pronoun [a], *en*, expresses the ideas “of it,” “of them,” “some” (unemphatic), “any.” Before a verb form beginning with a vowel it becomes, in sound, [an]. It stands in the same relation to the verb as the object pronouns; and when used in the same phrase with one of the object pronouns it follows that pronoun.

Ex.: [nuz a parlò], we are speaking of it (of them).

[èl a parlè], she was speaking of it (of them).

[ž an é], I have some.

[an avé vu ?], have you any ?

[žë n an é pa], I haven't any.

[il a dòn a sò fis], he is giving some to his son.

[žë lüi a dòn ré], I shall give him some.

[il nē m an a pa dòn é], he didn't give me any.

[dònéz a ó sòlda], give the soldier some.

The French use the [a] oftener than we use the corresponding English phrases—nearly always, in fact, when the addition of the phrase “of it” or “of them” would be possible in English.

Ex.: [ž an é trwa], I have three (of them).

Since [a] is a pronoun, it cannot be used to modify a noun. When the idea “some” or “any” directly modifies a noun, it is usually expressed in French by the proper form of [dü]; see Lesson IV.

As stated in Lessons IX and XI, the object pronoun of the 1st person, when following an imperative, generally takes the form [mwa]; but when that pronoun is followed by [a] it is reduced to [m], *m'*.

Ex.: [dòné m a], give me some, donnez-m'en.

WORD-LIST 16

[lē kran]	the skull	le crâne
[lē frò]	the forehead	le front
[lē vizaž]	the face	le visage
[la narin]	the nostril	la narine
[la lèvr]	the lip	la lèvres
[la žu]	the cheek	la joue
[l òrèy] (f.)	the ear	l'oreille
[la da]	the tooth	la dent
[la lag]	the tongue	la langue
[lē matò]	the chin	le menton
[la nük]	the nape of the neck	la nuque
[lē ku]	the neck	le cou
[la pwatrin]	the chest	la poitrine
[lē dó]	the back	le dos
[lē pumò]	the lung	le poumon
[lē kër]	the heart	le cœur
[l épól] (f.)	the shoulder	l'épaule
[lē kud]	the elbow	le coude
[lē dwa]	the finger	le doigt
[la pó]	the skin	la peau
[la küis]	the thigh	la cuisse
[lē žnu]	the knee	le genou
[lē talò]	the heel	le talon
[avwar mal a la tèt]	to have a headache	avoir mal à la tête

EXERCISE 16

A. Identify forms of [vwar] as pronounced by the instructor.

B. Give forms of [vwar] as called for by the instructor.

C. Identify, by pointing, parts of the body as named in French by the instructor.

D. Give the French names of parts of the body as pointed to by the instructor.

E. [lě sòlda pasè a sa mèr kat èl èt arivé. avé vuz ün blèsür da lě dó? nò, mè ž an é ün ó bra. lě médsè la règardè ka vuz ètz atré. žè vè dü kafé. a vulé vu? nò, mèrsi. règardé sè sòlda la. ün bal lüi a traversé l épól é èn ékla d óbü lüi èt atré da la küis. mèz il va byè. lě médsè é l èfirmyé ò pasé ün èr é dmi avèk lüi.]

F. The soldier's mother had a letter in her (say "in the") hand. Finally he saw it. What is it? It's a letter from your father. Your brother has an infection in his [ó] knee. Your father will be here in three hours. Your sister has a headache and a toothache, but you will see her tomorrow. I'm going to send a watch to your brother. He hasn't any.

LESSON XVII

46. [vulwar].—

INFINITIVE

[vulwar]	to will, wish, want	vouloir
----------	---------------------	---------

PRES. PART.

[vula]	wishing	voulant
--------	---------	---------

PAST PART.

[vulü]	wished	voulu
--------	--------	-------

PRESENT

1	[žè vè]	I wish	je veux
2	[tū vè]	you "	tu veux
3	[il vè]	he wishes	il veut
4	[nu vulò]	we wish	nous voulons
5	[vu vulé]	you "	vous voulez
6	[il vèl]	they "	ils veulent

PAST DESC.

1 [žě vulè] I was wishing, I wished je voulais

FUTURE

1 [žě vudré] I shall wish je voudrai

The only form of the imperative in common use is the 2d plural [vëyé], *veuillez*, which means "please," when used with a following infinitive, as in [vëyé lë dònè ó kapitèn].

47. Numerals: 1, 5-10.—The numeral [ě] varies in form precisely as the indefinite article does.

Ex.: [ě sòlda], one soldier, un soldat.

[ën òm], one man, un homme.

[ün fam], one woman, une femme.

When the numerals [sèk, sis, sèt, üt, nēf, dis] immediately precede a noun beginning with a consonant, they lose the final consonant sound, becoming, respectively, [sè, si, sè, üi, nē, di].

Ex.: [sè krèyò, si plüm, di livr].

48. Numerals: 13-69.—

[trèz]	13	treize
[katòrz]	14	quatorze
[kèz]	15	quinze
[sèz]	16	seize
[dis sèt]	17	dix sept
[diz üt]	18	dix huit
[diz nēf]	19	dix neuf
[vè]	20	vingt
[vèt é ě]	21	vingt et un
[vèt dē]	22	vingt deux
[vè trwa]	23	vingt trois
[vè katr]	24	vingt quatre
[trat]	30	trente
[trat é ě]	31	trente et un
[trat dē]	32	trente deux

[karat]	40	quarante
[karat é ě]	41	quarante et un
[karat dĕ]	42	quarante deux
[sĕkat]	50	cinquante
[sĕkat é ě]	51	cinquante et un
[sĕkat dĕ]	52	cinquante deux
[swasat]	60	soixante
[swasat é ě]	61	soixante et un
[swasat dĕ]	62	soixante deux

[vè] becomes [vèt] when followed by a word beginning with a vowel.

Note that the connective [é] appears in the numerals for 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, but not elsewhere.

The compound numerals are often written with hyphens between the parts, as *vingt-et-un*, *quarante-deux*.

"Than," before a numeral, is [dĕ].

Ex.: [nuz avò plü dĕ karat òm].

49. Telling Time.—Time "past" the hour, in minutes, is expressed thus:

[trwaz ěr duz], 3:12.

[sèt ěr karat kátr], 7:44.

Time "of" the hour, in minutes, is expressed thus:

[dĕz ěr mwè dis], ten minutes of two.

[òz ěr mwè vè sĕk], twenty-five minutes of eleven.

After the numeral, in either case, the word [minüt], minutes, *minutes*, may stand.

Ex.: [dĕz ěr mwè di minüt].

WORD-LIST 17

[l éta] (m.)	the condition	l'état	
[la saté]	thè health	la santé	
[fòr, fòrt]	strong	fort	forte
[fèbl]	weak	faible	faible

[évèyé]	awake	éveillé	éveillée
[adòrmi]	asleep	endormi	endormie
[rèpózé]	rested	reposé	reposée
[fatigé]	tired	fatigué	fatiguée
[grav]	serious	grave	grave
[favòrabl]	favorable	favorable	favorable
[trakil]	quiet	tranquille	tranquille
[ažité]	restless	agité	agitée
[sal]	dirty	sale	sale
[pròpr]	clean	propre	propre
[sèré]	tight	serré	serrée
[dèsèré]	loose	desserré	desserrée
[sasibl]	sensitive	sensible	sensible
[géri]	cured	guéri	guérie

[ètr dē bòn ümër]	to be in a good humor	être de bonne humeur
[ètr dē mòvèz ümër]	to be in an ill humor	être de mauvaise humeur

[trò]	too	trop
[akòr]	again, still	encore
[déža]	already	déjà
[suva]	often	souvent
[afè]	at last	enfin

EXERCISE 17

A. Identify forms of [vulwar]; and give forms as called for.

B. Identify numerals from 1 to 69; and give them in French as called for.

C. [a kèl èr vulé vuz alé ó büró? žë vèz i alé a diz èr. lé sòlda sròt adòrmi. sèkat dē nó sòlda sò géri. l éta dē sē kapitèn n è pa favòrabl. sa blèsür è trè grav. lè médsè l a vü a trwaz èr mwè vè. èt vu fèbl? nò, žë süi fòr é žë nē süi pa fatigé. ž avè lé mè trè sal mè žë léz é lavé.]

D. The lieutenant is calling me. His bandage is too tight. He wanted to eat meat, but the doctor didn't give him any. He is still in [6] bed, but he doesn't want to stay there. There is a wounded man who is still more restless. His wound is very sensitive, but he is always in a good humor. You will have some bread and some wine at 11:20.

LESSON XVIII

50. [puvwar].—

INFINITIVE

[puvwar]	to be able	pouvoir
----------	------------	---------

PRES. PART.

[puva]	being able	pouvant
--------	------------	---------

PAST PART.

[pü]	been able	pu
------	-----------	----

PRESENT

1 [žě pē]	I can	je peux
2 [tū pē]	you "	tu peux
3 [il pē]	he "	il peut
4 [nu puvò]	we "	nous pouvons
5 [vu puvé]	you "	vous pouvez
6 [il pēv]	they "	ils peuvent

PAST DESC.

1 [žě puvè]	I was able, I could	je pouvais
-------------	---------------------	------------

FUTURE

1 [žě puré]	I shall be able	je pourrai
-------------	-----------------	------------

51. [rěšvwar].—

INFINITIVE

[rěšvwar]	to receive	recevoir
-----------	------------	----------

PRES. PART.

[rěsva]	receiving	recevant
---------	-----------	----------

PAST PART.

[rēsũ]

received

reçu

PRESENT

1 [žē rēsua]	I receive	je reçois
2 [tũ rēsua]	you “	tu reçois
3 [il rēsua]	he receives	il reçoit
4 [nu rēsvo]	we receive	nous recevons
5 [vu rēsvé]	you “	vous recevez
6 [il rēswav]	they “	ils reçoivent

IMPERATIVE

2 [rēsua]	receive	reçois
4 [rēsvo]	let us receive	recevons
5 [rēsvé]	receive	recevez

PAST DESC.

1 [žē rēsvè]	I was receiving, I received	je recevais
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FUTURE

1 [žē rēsèvré]	I shall receive	je recevrai
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52. [il y a].—When the “there” in “there is” or “there are” is emphatic—in other words, when the phrase accompanies or suggests a gesture, or is used in answer to a question “where is . . . ?”—the French equivalent is, as we have seen, [vwala]. The time expressed by this word is always present.

But in such phrases as “there’s a man in the street” or “there are three windows in the room,” the phrases “there is” and “there are” merely denote existence—they are merely statistical, quite unemphatic, do not imply gesture, and do not reply to a question “where is . . . ?” Moreover, these phrases may vary in time by changing the tense of the verb, as in “there was a man in the street.”

When the phrase “there is” or “there are” is of this second type it is expressed in French by the proper form

of the impersonal phrase [il y a], *il y a*, which consists of the neuter pronoun [il], the adverb [i], sounded in this case, [y], and a 3d singular form of [avwar]. The verb remains singular even when the logical subject is plural.

Ex.: [il y a ěn òm da lá rü].

[il y a děz òm da la rü].

In the past descriptive it becomes [il y avè], *il y avait*:

[il y avèt ěn òm da la rü].

In the future it becomes [il y òra], *il y aura*:

[il y òra děz òm da lē vilaž].

In interrogation the phrase becomes [y a t il], *y a-t-il*:

[y a t il dé sòlda da lē vilaž ?].

In negation it becomes [il n y a pa], *il n'y a pas*:

[il n y a pa dě pè isi].

When the pronoun [a] is used in connection with this phrase, the [a] follows the [i]:

[il y an a], there is some.

[il n y an a pa], there isn't any.

WORD-LIST 18

[dimaš]	Sunday	dimanche
[lēdi]	Monday	lundi
[mardi]	Tuesday	mardi
[mèkrēdi]	Wednesday	mercredi
[žēdi]	Thursday	jeudi
[vadrēdi]	Friday	vendredi
[samdi]	Saturday	samedi
[lēdi pròšè]	next Monday	lundi prochain
[lēdi dèrnyé]	last Monday	lundi dernier
[la sèzò]	the season	la saison
[lē prèta]	the spring	le printemps
[l été] (m.)	the summer	l'été
[l ótòn] (m.)	the autumn	l'automne
[l ivèr] (m.)	the winter	l'hiver

[kòmasé]	to begin	commencer
[maršé]	to march, move, go	marcher
[gañé]	to win	gagner
[kité]	to leave	quitter
[apòrté]	to bring	apporter
[kasé]	to break	casser
[pèt ètr]	perhaps	peut-être
[n è s pa]	a request for assent: n'est-ce pas "am I not," "isn't he," etc.	
[purkwa]	why	pourquoi
[pars kě]	because	parce que

EXERCISE 18

A. Identify forms of [puvwar] and [rěsěvwar], and give them as called for.

B. [il y a dū sūkr da lě kafé, n è s pa? kat avé vu rěsü sèt lètr? puvé vu mažé léz ě? žě vuz apòtré vòtr plató daz ün dēmi ěr. lēdi pròšē vu kitré l òpital. vòtr mēr a avwayé sèt kart pòstal žēdi dèrnyé. nuz avò gañé. vu vulyé maršé samdi mè vu nē puvyé pa.]

C. We wanted to send this letter but we couldn't. We didn't have any stamps. Your sister will receive it Saturday. There is no danger, is there? No, perhaps you will leave the hospital in a month. I was beginning to prepare the dressing.

LESSON XIX

53. [savwar].—

INFINITIVE

[savwar]	to know	savoir
----------	---------	--------

PRES. PART.

[saša]	knowing	sachant
--------	---------	---------

PAST PART.

[sü]	known	su
------	-------	----

PRESENT

1 [žě sé]	I know	je sais
2 [tũ sé]	you "	tu sais
3 [il sé]	he knows	il sait
4 [nu savò]	we know	nous savons
5 [vu savé]	you "	vous savez
6 [il sav]	they "	ils savent

IMPERATIVE

2 [saš]	know	sache
4 [sašò]	let us know	sachons
5 [sašé]	know	sachez

PAST DESC.

1 [žě savè]	I knew	je savais
-------------	--------	-----------

FUTURE

1 [žě sòré]	I shall know	je saurai
-------------	--------------	-----------

54. [dëvwar].—

INFINITIVE

[dëvwar]	to owe, be obliged	devoir
----------	--------------------	--------

PRES. PART.

[dëva]	being obliged	devant
--------	---------------	--------

PAST PART.

[dũ]	been obliged	dû
------	--------------	----

PRESENT

1 [žě dwa]	I owe, must, am to	je dois
2 [tũ dwa]	you must	tu dois
3 [il dwa]	he "	il doit
4 [nu dëvò]	we "	nous devons
5 [vu dëvé]	you "	vous devez
6 [il dwav]	they "	ils doivent

PAST DESC.

1 [žě dëvè]	I was obliged	je devais
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FUTURE

1 [žě dëvré]	I shall be obliged	je devrai
--------------	--------------------	-----------

55. Phrases of Quantity.—Several common phrases of quantity consist of an adverb or adverbial phrase followed by the preposition [dē]. The most important are:

[kòbyè dē]	how much, how many	combien de
[bóku dē]	much, many, very many,	beaucoup de
	a great many	
[pa mal dē]	a good deal of, a good	pas mal de
	many	
[pě dē]	a little, a few, not much,	peu de
	not many	
[asé dē]	enough	assez de
[trò dē]	too much, too many	trop de
[óta dē]	as much, as many	autant de

Ex.: [kòbyè dē tèbr? bóku dē fūzi. pa mal d òfisyé. asé dē pè].

WORD-LIST 19

[lē vilaž]	the town	le village
[la vil]	the city	la ville
[la rü]	the street	la rue
[l égliz] (f.)	the church	l'église
[lē klòsé]	the steeple	le clocher
[lē magazè]	the store	le magasin
[la bak]	the bank	la banque
[la butik]	the shop	la boutique
[la farmasi]	the pharmacy	la pharmacie
[la pòst]	the post-office	la poste
[l ótèl] (m.)	the hotel	l'hôtel
[la mézò]	the house	la maison
[la pòrt]	the door	la porte
[la fnètr]	the window	la fenêtre
[mësyě]	sir	monsieur
[madam]	madam	madame
[madmwazèl]	miss	mademoiselle

[rëgardé]	to look at	regarder
[ékuté]	to listen to	écouter
[dérazé]	to disturb	déranger

EXERCISE 19

A. Identify forms of [savwar] and [dëvwar] as pronounced by the instructor, and give forms as called for.

B. [žë dwaz alé a la bak. nē vulé vu paz i alé avèk mwa? mè nē dëvò nu paz alé a la pòst d abòr? pèt ètr. nu nē puvò paz i alé a sèk èr é il fò lèsé sé lètr. ž èm sē pti vilaž avèk sa bèl égliz. vwayé vu lē klòsé? vuz avéz apòrté trò dē šóz. ékuté, il y a óta dē brüi da lé rü kē daz ün grad vil. rëgardé: ž é truvé dē žòli šóz da sèt ptit butik. èl è da sèt rü étrwat. rëgardé sèt vyèy mézò. la pòrt è trè bèl, mè la mézò n a paz asé dē fnètr.]

C. I must go there soon. You must go and see him next Thursday, at eight o'clock. I don't know where he is. They must be at the bank or at the post-office. Do you know where they are? There are many of them, are there not?

LESSON XX

56. Phrases with [avwar].—In several common French phrases a noun stands, without an article, as object of [avwar], the two words together being equivalent, in many cases, to the English "be" with an adjective. The most important are:

[avwar fè]	to be hungry	avoir faim
[avwar swaf]	to be thirsty	avoir soif
[avwar frwa]	to be cold	avoir froid
[avwar šó]	to be hot	avoir chaud
[avwar sòmèy]	to be sleepy	avoir sommeil
[avwar rèzò]	to be right	avoir raison
[avwar tòr]	to be wrong	avoir tort
[avwar bëzwè dē]	to need	avoir besoin de

57. Prepositions.—Among the commonest French prepositions—besides [a, dē, da, pur]—are these:

[avèk]	with	avec
[sa]	without	sans
[sūr]	on	sur
[su]	under	sous
[dēva]	in front of	devant
[dèryèr]	behind	derrière
[ava]	ahead of	avant
[aprè]	after	après
[vèr]	toward	vers
[šé]	at the house of	chez

58. Personal Pronouns Used with Prepositions.—The personal pronouns used with prepositions are to some extent different from those used with verbs. They are:

Sing. 1st	[mwa]	me	moi
2d	[twa]	you	toi
3d Masc.	[lūi]	him	lui
Fem.	[èl]	her	elle
Pl. 1st	[nu]	us	nous
2d	[vu]	you	vous
3d Masc.	[è]	them	eux
Fem.	[èl]	them	elles

59. [a mwa].—The phrases [a mwa], [a lūi], etc., are often used after forms of [ètr] with the meanings “mine,” “his,” etc.

Ex.: [sē fūzi èt a mwa], this gun is mine.

[è s a vu ?], is it yours?

[ètr a] is similarly used with other words.

Ex.: [a ki è s ?], whose is it?

[s èt ó kapitèn], it's the captain's.

60. Other Uses of These Pronouns.—The pronouns given in section 58 are also used when the pronoun itself

constitutes a complete reply, as in [ki è s? mwa], who is it? I.

They are also used as predicate with [s è], as in [s è mwa], "it is I," and [è s vu?], "is it you?"

WORD-LIST 20

[la dulër]	the pain	la douleur
[lë òkè]	the hiccoughs	le hoquet
[la migrèn]	the sick headache	la migraine
[lë rüm]	the cold	le rhume
[malad]	ill	malade
[byè pòrta]	well	bien portant
[fyévrè]	feverish	fiévreux
[glasé]	frozen	glacé
[avwar bòn min]	to look well	avoir bonne mine
[avwar mòvèz min]	to look badly	avoir mauvaise mine
[avwar l èr]	to appear	avoir l'air
[avwar mal ó kër]	to be nauseated	avoir mal au cœur
[avwar mal a la gòrž]	to have a sore throat	avoir mal à la gorge
[avwar lë vèrtiž]	to be dizzy	avoir le vertige
[ètr a l èz]	to be comfortable	être à l'aise
[ètr mal a l èz]	to be uncomfortable	être mal à l'aise
[asabl]	together	ensemble
[vit]	quickly	vite
[latma]	slowly	lentement

EXERCISE 20

A. Place each of the prepositions given in section 57 with each of the pronouns given in section 58.

B. [kòbyè avé vu dë kuvèrtür? ž an é asé, mèrsi. vulé vu sèt òrèyé dèryèr vòtr tèt? nò, mèrsi, žë n an é pa bëzwè. së sòlda la a l èr glasé, mè žë sùì fyévrè. yèr

ž ètè byè pòrta, óžurdüi ž é ě rüm. ž é dé dulër. ně vèt il pa mažé? nò, il a mal ó kër. ně travayé pa trò, vu n avé pa bòn min. èl a mal a la gòrž.]

C. What is the matter with you? I am cold. He is hungry. We are thirsty. You are sleepy. I need many things. Whose is it? It is mine. Let us go together to the store. I don't want to arrive before you. For whom is he looking? It must be you or I.

The student should now review the earlier lessons from time to time, studying the statements as to spelling, and studying the last column in the several word-lists. He should enable himself to recognize the meaning of the French words from their appearance as printed. He may readily test his own progress in this respect by covering up the first two columns of the word-lists while identifying the words in the third column.

LESSON XXI

61. Verbs in [r].—A third main group of verbs, to be studied in Lessons XXI–XXIV, consists of those ending in the infinitive in [r], spelled *-re*. They are in general inflected like [pèdr], as follows:

INFINITIVE

[pèdr]	to lose	perdre
--------	---------	--------

PRES. PART.

[pèda]	losing	perdant
--------	--------	---------

PAST PART.

[pèdü]	lost	perdu
--------	------	-------

PRESENT

1 [žě pèr]	I lose	je perds
2 [tū pèr]	you "	tu perds
3 [il pèr]	he loses	il perd
4 [nu pèrdò]	we lose	nous perdons
5 [vu pèrdé]	you "	vous perdez
6 [il pèrd]	they "	ils perdent

IMPERATIVE

2 [pèr]	lose	perds
4 [pèrdò]	let us lose	perdons
6 [pèrdé]	lose	perdez

PAST DESC.

1 [žē pèrdè]	I was losing	je perdais
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FUTURE

1 [žē pèdré]	I shall lose	je perdrai
--------------	--------------	------------

Note that the consonant sound which in the infinitive precedes the [r] disappears in the singular forms of the present and the imperative.

Note that the three forms of the imperative are identical with the corresponding forms of the present. This is true for all the verbs that remain to be studied. The imperative forms will not hereafter be given in the inflections.

In all the verbs that remain to be studied the stem of the past descriptive is the same as the stem of the present participle. The past descriptive will not hereafter be given in the inflections.

Note that the final [r] of the infinitive reappears in the future. In most of the verbs that remain to be studied the stem of the future is identical with that of the infinitive. The inflection of the future will hereafter be specially indicated only for those few verbs in which the stem of the future differs from the stem of the infinitive.

Other common verbs in [dr], inflected exactly like [pèdr], are [répòdr], to answer, *répondre*; [vadr], to sell, *vendre*; [radr], to give back, *rendre*; [atadr], to hear, *entendre*; [atadr], to wait for, expect, *attendre*; [défadr], to defend, *défendre*, and [désadr], to come down, *descendre*. The perfect tense of [désadr], like that of its opposite, [mòté], is formed with the present of [ètr]: [žē sūi désadū], I have come down, etc.

62. [pradr].—The verb [pradr], to take, *prendre*, is peculiar in some respects:

	INFINITIVE	
[pradr]		prendre
	PRES. PART.	
[prēna]		prenant
	PAST PART.	
[pri]		pris
	PRESENT	
1 [pra]		je prends
2 [pra]		tu prends
3 [pra]		il prend
4 [prēnò]		nous prenons
5 [préné]		vous prenez
6 [prèn]		ils prennent

The compound [kòpradr], to understand, *comprendre*, is inflected like [pradr].

63. Numerals: 70-100.—

[swasat dis]	70	soixante dix
[swasat òz]	71	" onze
[swasat duz]	72	" douze
[swasat trèz]	73	" treize
[swasat katòrz]	74	" quatorze
[swasat kèz]	75	" quinze
[swasat sèz]	76	" seize
[swasat dis sèt]	77	" dix sept
[swasat diz ùit]	78	" dix huit
[swasat diz nēf]	79	" dix neuf
[katr vè]	80	quatre vingts
[katr vè ē]	81	" vingt un
[katr vèt dē]	82	" " deux
[katr vè trwa]	83	" " trois
[katr vè katr]	84	" " quatre
[katr vè sèk]	85	" " cinq

[katr vè dis]	90	quatre vingt dix
[katr vè òz]	91	" " onze
[katr vè duz]	92	" " douze
[katr vè trèz]	93	" " treize
[katr vè katòrz]	94	" " quatorze
[katr vè kèz]	95	" " quinze

[sa] 100 cent

[sa] becomes [sat] before a noun beginning with a vowel, as in [sat òm].

WORD-LIST 21

[lë pu]	the pulse	le pouls
[lë batma]	the beat	le battement
[lë pwañè]	the wrist	le poignet
[la minüt]	the minute	la minute
[la tapératür]	the temperature	la température
[lë tèrmomètr]	the thermometer	le thermomètre
[lë dègré]	the degree	le degré
[l èspirasyò] (f.)	the inspiration	l'inspiration
[l èkspirasyò] (f.)	the expiration	l'expiration
[la fwa]	the time	la fois
[la glas fòdat]	the melting-point	la glace fondante
[lë pwè d èbülisýò]	the boiling-point	le point d'ébullition

[satigrad]	centigrade	centigrade
[nòrmal]	normal	normal, normale
[zéró]	zero	zéro

[òpsèrvé]	to observe	observer
[rèspiré]	to breathe	respirer
[taté]	to feel	tâter

[dë bòn èr]	early	de bonne heure
[tar]	late	tard
[a pèn]	scarcely	à peine
[prèsk]	almost	presque

EXERCISE 21

A. Identify forms of the verbs in sections 61 and 62, and give forms as called for.

B. Identify numerals from 1 to 100, and give them as called for.

C. [taté lë pu ó pwañè. kòbyè dë batma y a t il? swasat dis. byè, préné la tapératür ósi. il a ün tapératür dë trat sèt. avé vuz òpsèrvé l èspirasyò é l èkspirasyò? wi, žë l ata a pèn, mèz il rèspir. il fó rèspiré diz üi fwa par minüt, n è s pa? wi. lë pwè d ébülisýò sür lë tèrmòmètr satigrad èt a sa degré, é dë la glas fòdat a zéró.]

D. 38 degrees Centigrade is not a normal temperature. His condition is serious. Yes, the doctor is here now. That man almost lost his leg. This patient has almost 130 pulse-beats a minute. Is it late? Yes. We can't leave the hospital today. We'll go tomorrow, early.

LESSON XXII

64. Verbs in [tr].—The verb [batr], to beat, is inflected as follows:

	INFINITIVE	
[batr]		battre
	PRES. PART.	
[bata]		battant
	PAST PART.	
[batü]		battu
	PRESENT	
1 [žë ba]		je bats
2 [tü ba]		tu bats
3 [il ba]		il bat
4 [nu batò]		nous battons
5 [vu baté]		vous battez
6 [il bat]		ils battent

The verb [abatr], to beat down, bring down, *abattre*, is inflected like [batr]. The verb [mètr], to put, *mettre*, is inflected like [batr], except that its past participle is [mi], *mis*. [pèrmètr], to permit, *permettre*, is inflected like [mètr].

The verb [kònètr], to know, is inflected as follows:

	INFINITIVE	
[kònètr]		connaître
	PRES. PART.	
[kònèsa]		connaissant
	PAST PART.	
[kònü]		connu
	PRESENT	
1 [žē kònè]		je connais
2 [tū kònè]		tu connais
3 [il kònè]		il connaît
4 [nu kònèsò]		nous connaissons
5 [vu kònèsé]		vous connaissez
6 [il kònès]		ils connaissent

[kònètr] expresses acquaintance with persons, whereas [savwar] expresses knowledge of things.

[parètr], to appear, *paraître*, and [disparètr], to disappear, *disparaître*, are inflected like [kònètr].

65. Verbs in [vr].—The verb [vivr], to live, is inflected as follows:

	INFINITIVE	
[vivr]		vivre
	PRES. PART.	
[viva]		vivant
	PAST PART.	
[vékü]		vécu
	PRESENT	
1 [žē vi]		je vis
2 [tū vi]		tu vis
3 [il vi]		il vit
4 [nu vivò]		nous vivons
5 [vu vivé]		vous vivez
6 [il viv]		ils vivent

The verb [süivr], to follow, *sivre*, is inflected like [vivr], except that its past participle is [süivi], *süivi*.

66. Interrogation with [è s kē].—In addition to asking a question by inverting the position of subject pronoun and verb as in English, the French often turn an assertion into a question by prefixing [è s kē], literally, "is it that," spelled *est-ce que*.

Ex.: [è s k il èt arivé?] Has he come? Est-ce qu'il est arrivé?

[è s kē l ènmi a ataké?] Did the enemy attack? Est-ce que l'ennemi a attaqué?

67. Composite Interrogatives.—Instead of the simple interrogative pronouns [ki] *qui*? (subject and object for persons) and [kē] *que*? (object or predicate for things), composite forms with [è s] are often used.

Ex.: [ki è s ki a parlé?] Who spoke? Qui est-ce qui a parlé?

[ki è s kē sèt bal a frapé?] Whom did that bullet hit? Qui est-ce que cette balle a frappé?

[k è s k il apòrt?] What's he bringing? Qu'est-ce qu'il apporte?

[k è s kē s è?] What is it? Qu'est-ce que c'est?

WORD-LIST 22

[la gèr]	the war	la guerre
[la batay]	the battle	la bataille
[l ènmi] (m.)	the enemy	l'ennemi
[l alyé] (m.)	the ally	l'allié
[lè frò]	the front	le front
[la trašé]	the trench	la tranchée
[lè fatasè]	the infantryman	le fantassin
[lè kavalyé]	the cavalryman	le cavalier
[l artiyër] (m.)	the artilleryman	l'artilleur
[l avyatër] (m.)	the aviator	l'aviateur
[lè žéni]	the engineer corps	le génie

[le traspòr]	the transport system	le transport
[la kazèrn]	the barracks	la caserne
[la sòld]	the pay	la solde
[la tat]	the tent	la tente
[la pèrmisyò]	the permission, leave	la permission
[amèrikè, amèrikèn]	American	américain, américaine
[aglè, aglèz]	English	anglais, anglaise
[frasè, frasèz]	French	français, française
[alma, almad]	German	allemand, allemande

EXERCISE 22

A. Identify forms of the verbs in sections 64 and 65, and give them as called for.

B. [è s kè léz alyé ò batü léz alma yèr? wi. ilz ò gañé bóku dè trasé. mòn ami èt artiyèr. mardi dèrnyé il a lèsé la kazèrn pur alé ó frò. sò frèr è da lè traspòr. vadrèdi pròssè nu rèsèvrò la sòld. lè lyètna a rèsü ün pèrmisyò dè trwa žur. il parl frasè é alma.]

C. There was a great battle yesterday. Were you at the front? Yes, in the trenches. We won. The engineer corps and the aviators did well. They have given us three days' leave.

LESSON XXIII

68. Verbs in [ir], -ire.—The verb [lir], "to read," is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE

[lir] lire

PRES. PART.

[liza] lisant

PAST PART.

[lû] lu

PRESENT

1 [žê li]	je lis
2 [tû li]	tu lis
3 [il li]	il lit
4 [nu lizò]	nous lisons
5 [vu lizé]	vous lisez
6 [il liz]	ils lisent

The verb [ékrir], "to write," is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE

[ékrir] écrire

PRES. PART.

[ékriva] écrivant

PAST PART.

[ékri] écrit

PRESENT

like that of [lir].

The verb [tradüir], "to translate," is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE

[tradüir] traduire

PRES. PART.

[tradüiza] traduisant

PAST PART.

[tradüi] traduit

PRESENT

like that of [lir].

The verbs [kòdüir], to conduct, to drive, *conduire*, [kòstrüir], to construct, *construire*, and [rédiir], to reduce, *réduire*, are inflected like [tradüir].

69. Verbs in [war], -oire.—The verb [bwar], “to drink,” is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE

[bwar] boire

PRES. PART.

[büva] buvant

PAST PART.

[bü] bu

PRESENT

1 [žē bwa]	je bois
2 [tū bwa]	tu bois
3 [il bwa]	il boit
4 [nu büvð]	nous buvons
5 [vu büvé]	vous buvez
6 [il bwav]	ils boivent

The verb [krwar], “to believe,” is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE

[krwar] croire

PRES. PART

[krwaya] croyant

PAST PART.

[krü] cru

PRESENT

1 [žē krwa]	je crois
2 [tū krwa]	tu crois
3 [il krwa]	il croit
4 [nu krwayð]	nous croyons
5 [vu krwayé]	vous croyez
6 [il krwa]	ils croient

[krwar] is equivalent to English “think,” in the sense of “suppose,” “reckon,” “expect.”

The French equivalent of "so" in phrases like "I think so," "he says so," is [lě], as in [žě lě krwa], I think so.

70. Numerals above 100.—The "hundreds" are [dě sa], 200, *deux cents*; [trwa sa], 300, *trois cents*; etc. [sa] becomes [saz] before a noun beginning with a vowel, as in [dě saz òm].

For numbers from 101 to 199, 201–299, etc., the numerals for 1–99 are placed immediately after [sa], [dě sa], etc. The [sa] is in this case spelled *cent*, never *cents*.

[sa ě]	101	cent un
[sa dis]	110	cent dix
[sa vèt é ě]	121	cent vingt et un
[dě sa ě]	201	deux cent un
[dě sa swasat trwa]	263	deux cent soixante trois
[sè sa katr vè òz]	791	sept cent quatre vingt onze

1000 is [mil], *mille*; and its multiples are [dě mil], *deux mille*; [trwa mil], *trois mille*; etc.

For "hundreds" between the "thousands" one may say either [mil sa] or [òz sa]; either [mil dě sa] or [duz sa]; etc.

[mil ě]	1001
[mil karat dě]	1042
[mil katr sa katr vèt duz]	1492
[mil sè sa swasat sèz]	1776
[mil sè sa katr vè nĕf]	1789
[mil nĕ sa katòrz]	1914
[mil nĕ sa kèz]	1915
[mil nĕ sa sèz]	1916
[mil nĕ sa dis sèt]	1917
[mil nĕ sa diz ùit]	1918
[sè mil]	5000
[di mil]	10000
[dě sa mil]	200000

1,000,000 is [ē milyò], *un million*; 1,000,000,000 is [ē milyar], *un milliard*. These two words are nouns, not adjectives, and require [dē] before the noun they modify, as in [trwa milyò d òm], *three million men*; [sè milyar dē dòlar], *five billion dollars*.

WORD-LIST 23

[lē dòrtwar]	the dormitory	le dortoir
[la sal]	the room, the ward	la salle
[lē sòlèy]	the sun	le soleil
[la flēr]	the flower	la fleur
[léz idé nwar]	the blues	les idées noires
[la pósyò]	the soothing drink	la potion
[lē rēpa]	the meal	le repas
[lē sèptóm]	the symptom	le symptôme

[šak]	each	chaque
-------	------	--------

[aéré]	to air	aérer
[administré]	to administer	administrer
[šazé]	to change	changer
[šasé]	to drive away	chasser
[rēnuvlé]	to renew	renouveler

(present: [žē rēnuvèl], *je renouvelle*; see section 31)

[rèlvé lē mòral dē]	to cheer up	relever le moral de
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(present: [žē rèlèv], *je relève*; see section 31)

[n èpòrt]	never mind	n'importe
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EXERCISE 23

A. Identify forms of the verbs in sections 68 and 69, and give forms as called for.

B. Identify numerals as pronounced by the instructor, and give numerals as called for.

C. [il è siz èr. vulé vuz aéré la sal? alòr nuz apòtrò lè rēpa. k è s kē s è? s è lē lēž sal. vwala lē lēž pròpr. vu n èt paz a l èz. šažé d òrèyé. avé vu bŭ lē lè? wi, žē lē bwa tužur. è s kē lé sèptóm sò favòrabl? žē lē krwa. nu pasò k il a šažé a byè. fót il rēnuvlé lē pasma? wi. rēnuvlò lē vit.]

D. The soldiers like that nurse. She always brings flowers with her. She puts some on each table. Then she talks with each soldier. She gives (some) soothing drinks. She cheers up the patients. She reads to them and writes letters for them. She drives away the blues. Where is she now?

LESSON XXIV

71. [dir].—The verb [dir], "to tell," "say," is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE

[dir]	dire
-------	------

PRES. PART.

[diza]	disant
--------	--------

PAST PART.

[di]	dit
------	-----

PRESENT

1 [žē di]	je dis
2 [tŭ di]	tu dis
3 [il di]	il dit
4 [nu dizò]	nous disons
5 [vu dit]	vous dites
6 [il diz]	ils disent

Note the peculiar forms of the 2d plural—like the 2d plural forms [èt] from [ètr] and [fèt] from [fèr] (see the next section).

72. [fèr].—The verb [fèr], “to make,” “do,” is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE

[fèr] faire

PRES. PART.

[fēza] faisant

PAST PART.

[fè] fait

PRESENT

1 [žē fè]	je fais
2 [tū fè]	tu fais
3 [il fè]	il fait
4 [nu fēzò]	nous faisons
5 [vu fèt]	vous faites
6 [il fò]	ils font

FUTURE

1 [žē fré] je ferai

[fèr] is also used as an equivalent of the English causal “have,” as in [žē lē fè parlé], I have him speak.

The infinitive after [fèr] in this idiom is often the equivalent of an English passive, as in [žē lē fè kòmasé], I have it begun.

73. Negative Expressions.—In addition to the [nē ... pa] already learned, other negative expressions are:

[nē ... žamè]	never	ne ... jamais
[nē ... plü]	no more, no longer	ne ... plus
[nē ... pèrson]	no one, nobody	ne ... personne
[nē ... ryè]	nothing	ne ... rien
[nē ... ni ... ni]	neither ... nor	ne ... ni ... ni

Ex.: [žē n l é žamè vü], I have never seen him.

[nē l šèršé plü], don't look for it any longer.

[il n a ryè di], he didn't say anything.

[nu n avò vü pèrsòn], we didn't see anybody.
 [nu n avyò ni fùzi ni kartuš], we had neither guns
 nor cartridges.

WORD-LIST 24

[l apsè] (m.)	the abscess	l'abcès
[la klòš]	the blister	la cloche
[la fyèvr]	the fever	la fièvre
[lē gòflēma]	the swelling	le gonflement
[lē rēmèd]	the remedy	le remède
[la bwasò]	the drink	la boisson
[la limònad]	the lemonade	la limonade
[l èžèksyò] (f.)	the injection	l'injection
[la mòrfin]	the morphine	la morphine
[lē kòñak]	the cognac	le cognac
[l alkòl] (m.)	the alcohol	l'alcool
[l éšarp] (f.)	the sling	l'écharpe
[la békiy]	the crutch	la béquille
[brüla, brûlat]	burning	brûlant, brûlante
[sèk, sèš]	dry	sec, sèche
[muyé]	wet	mouillé, mouillée
[apèzé]	to relieve	apaiser
[fròté]	to rub	frotter
[èkyété]	to worry	inquiéter
[pèrsé]	to lance	percer
[rēžté]	to throw back	rejeter
(present: [žè rēžèt], je rejette; see section 31)		
[swańé]	to take care of	soigner

EXERCISE 24

A. Identify forms of [dir] and [fèr], and give forms as called for.

B. [k avé vu fè pur sèt òm? vuz avé vü sèt klòš?
 nu l avò fè pèrsé. è s kē sē gòflēma vu fè mal? žè krwa
 byè. kē fré vu pur apèzé la dulër? nuz alò dēmadé ó

dòktër. il fó mètr dé pasma sèk é žěté lé pasma muyé.
ē sòlda vuz apèl. il a dē la fyèvr. fròté lē d alkòl.]

C. We've taken good care of your wound. There will be no abscess. Your friend worries me. He eats nothing, he doesn't talk any more. The doctor said to [dē] give him an injection of morphine. You never bring me any lemonade. No one can have any today. Don't throw back your blankets. Give me a sling.

LESSON XXV

74. Reflexive Verbs.—In French, as in English, there are many verbs which may take as direct object a pronoun referring to the subject. In English we have special pronouns for such use: "myself," "yourself," etc. In French, if the object is of the 1st or 2d person, the pronouns used are the ordinary object pronouns [mē, tē, nu, vu], placed as usual, thus:

1 [žē mē lèv]	I raise myself	je me lève
2 [tū tē lèv]	you raise yourself	tu te lèves
4 [nu nu lèvð]	we raise ourselves	nous nous levons
5 [vu vu lèvé]	you raise yourself,	vous vous levez
	you raise yourselves	

After a positive imperative [twa] is used instead of [tē]:

2 [lèv twa]	raise yourself	lève-toi
4 [lèvð nu]	let us raise ourselves	levons-nous
5 [lèvé vu]	raise yourself, raise	levez-vous
	yourselves	

If the object is of the 3d person, a special object pronoun [sē], meaning "himself," "herself," "itself," "themselves," is used. [sē] becomes [s] before a vowel, and stands immediately before the verb.

3 [il sē lèv]	he raises himself	il se lève
6 [il sē lèv]	they raise themselves	ils se lèvent

The perfect, in all such cases, is formed with the present of [ètr], thus:

1 [žě mē stī lěvé]	I raised myself, I	je me suis levé
	have raised myself	
2 [tū t è lěvé]	you raised yourself	tu t'es levé
3 [il s è lěvé]	he raised himself	il s'est levé
4 [nu nu sòm lěvé]	we raised ourselves	nous nous sommes levés
5 [vu vuz èt lěvé]	you raised yourself	vous vous êtes levé
	or	
	you raised yourselves	vous vous êtes levés
6 [il sě sò lěvé]	they raised themselves	ils se sont levés

Expressions of this type are much more common in French than in English. For example, [žě mē lěv] is used not only to mean "I raise myself," but also to mean "I get up"; and the phrase for "I go to bed" is [žě mē kuš], literally "I lay me down," *je me couche*. The phrase [sě truvé], literally "to find one's self," is very often used with the meaning "to be," especially in expressions of place.

In many cases, too, French verbs are inflected with reflexive pronouns when the use of such a pronoun is wholly foreign to the English point of view. Thus the verbal expression "to fight" is [sě batr], *se battre*:

1 [žě mē ba]	I fight	je me bats
2 [tu tē ba]	you "	tu te bats
3 [il sě ba]	he fights	il se bat
4 [nu nu batò]	we fight	nous nous battons
5 [vu vu battez]	you "	vous vous battez
6 [il sě bat]	they "	ils se battent

In some cases, both in French and in English, the reflexive pronoun is the indirect, not the direct, object of the verb, as in "I buy myself a book," [žě m ašèt ě livr], *je m'achète un livre*.

Expressions of this type, too, are much commoner in French than in English. Thus an equivalent of "I remember" is [žě mǎ rapèl], literally, "I recall to myself," *je me rappelle*.

Very frequently when the direct object is a noun denoting a part of the body, one of these indirect object pronouns, placed with the verb, serves to indicate the possessor; and in this case the definite article, not the possessive adjective, stands before the noun.

Ex.: [žě mǎ sũi lavé lé mǎ], I have washed my hands, *je me suis lavé les mains*.

WORD-LIST 25

[lě syèl]	the sky	le ciel
[la tǝr]	the earth	la terre
[la lün]	the moon	la lune
[l étwal] (f.)	the star	l'étoile
[lě va]	the wind	le vent
[lě nũaž]	the cloud	le nuage
[la plũi]	the rain	la pluie
[lě tònǝr]	the thunder	le tonnerre
[l éklǝr] (m.)	the lightning	l'éclair
[la nǝž]	the snow	la neige
[la glas]	the ice	la glace
[l ǝrb] (f.)	the grass	l'herbe
[l arbr] (m.)	the tree	l'arbre
[l ób] (f.)	the dawn	l'aube
[lě krépũskũl]	the twilight	le crépuscule
[lě lǝvé dũ sòlǝy]	the sunrise	le lever du soleil
[lě kušé dũ sòlǝy]	the sunset	le coucher du soleil
[lě nòr]	the north	le nord
[lě sũd]	the south	le sud
[l ǝst] (m.)	the east	l'est
[l wǝst] (m.)	the west	l'ouest
[sǝl]	alone	seul, seule
[plũzyǝr]	several	plusieurs

EXERCISE 25

A. Identify forms of [sě lěvé, sě kušé, sě truvé, sě batr, sě raplě], and give forms as called for.

B. [sě matě žě mě sũi lěvé a l ób. lě sòlěy sě lěvé. nuz avò vũ ē trè bó lěvé dũ sòlěy. lě kušé dũ sòlěy étè bó ósi yèr swar. mēz a nēf ěr la tēr é lě syèl étè nwar. il y avè dē gró nũaž. nu nē puvyò vwar ni la lũn ni lēz étwal. ka la plũi a kòmasé nu sòmz alé trè vit a la mézò. žě n ěm pa lě tònèr. il y avè déz éklèr da lě nòr. ka žě sũiz atré žě nē vuz é pa truvé. vu yuz èt kušé dē bòn ěr, n ě s pa?]

C. We were alone òn the grass under the trees and came in at (say "at the") twilight. In the east there were several big white clouds. In the west the sky was blue and cloudless. I didn't think about [a] the war nor about our soldiers. I was thinking about the south of (say "of the") France whéré the weather is always fine. Now it is half-past ten—time to [dē] go to bed.

From this point on the student should regard the statements as to spelling and the French forms in the third column of the word-lists as a regular part of the lesson.

LESSON XXVI

75. Verbs in [ir], -ir.—A fourth main group of verbs, to be studied in Lessons XXVI-XXX, consists of those ending in the infinitive in [ir], spelled -ir. They are in general inflected like [dòrmir], "to sleep," as follows:

INFINITIVE

[dòrmir]	dormir
----------	--------

PRES. PART.

[dòrma]	dormant
---------	---------

PAST PART.

[dòrmi]	dormi
---------	-------

PRESENT

1 [žě dòr]	je dors
2 [tũ dòr]	tu dors
3 [il dòr]	il dort
4 [nu dòrmò]	nous dormons
5 [vu dòrmé]	vous dormez
6 [il dòrm]	ils dorment

The verbs [satir], to feel, *sentir*, and [sèrvir], to serve, *servir*, are inflected like [dòrmir].

<i>Ex.:</i> [žě sa]	je sens
[nu satò]	nous sentons
[il sat]	ils sentent
[žě sèr]	je sers
[vu sèrvé]	vous servez
[il sèrv]	ils servent

The verb [sèrvir] is often used with a reflexive pronoun with the meaning "to make use."

Ex.: [žě mē sèr dē sèt tabl], I am making use of this table, je me sers de cette table.

[žě m a sèr], I am making use of it, je m'en sers.

[il sē sèrvira dē sèt mézò si], he will make use of this house, il se servira de cette maison-ci.

[il s an è sèrvi], he has made use of it, il s'en est servi.

76. [kèl].—The interrogative adjective meaning "what?" or "which?" is [kèl], spelled, in its four forms, *quel, quels, quelle, quelles*.

Ex.: [kèl žurnal lizé vu?], what paper or which paper are you reading? quel journal lisez-vous?

[kèl è lē mó pur ... ?], what is the word for ... ? quel est le mot pour ... ?

[kèl batri sòt arivé?], which batteries have arrived? quelles batteries sont arrivées?

[kèl] is often used in exclamations.

Ex.: [kèl batay!], what a battle! quelle bataille!

77. [lèkèl].—The interrogative *pronoun* meaning “which” is composed of the definite article and the word [kèl], as follows:

Sing. Masc.	[lèkèl]	lequel
Fem.	[lakèl]	laquelle
Pl. Masc.	[lékèl]	lesquels
Fem.	[lékèl]	lesquelles

Ex.: [lèkèl dé dē è vòtr ami?], which of the two is your friend? lequel des deux est votre ami?

78. [kwa].—The word for “what?” when used after a preposition or without a verb, or in exclamations, is [kwa?], *quoi?*

Ex.: [a kwa pasé vu?], what are you thinking of?
à quoi pensez-vous?
[kwa? vu lē krwayé?], what? do you think so?
quoi? vous le croyez?

WORD-LIST 26

[lē šmè dē fèr]	the railway	le chemin de fer
[la gar]	the station	la gare
[la sal d atat]	the waiting-room	la salle d'attente
[lē gišè]	the ticket window	le guichet
[lē biyè]	the ticket	le billet
[lé багаž]	the baggage	les baggages
[la mal]	the trunk	la malle
[la kòšif]	the checkroom	la consigne
[lē bültè]	the baggage check	le bulletin
[lē faktër]	the porter	le facteur
[lē trè]	the train	le train
[lē trè dē vwayažër]	the passenger train	le train de voyageurs

[lě trě dē maršadiz]	the freight train	le train de marchandises
[l'èsprès] (m.)	the express	l'express
[l'òmnibüs] (m.)	the local	l'omnibus
[lě vagò]	the car, coach	le wagon
[lě kòpartima]	the compartment	le compartiment
[la lòkòmòtiv]	the engine	la locomotive
[lě mékanisyè]	the engineer	le mécanicien
[lě šófēr]	the fireman	le chauffeur
[lě šěf dē trě]	the conductor	le chef de train
[la vwa]	the track	la voie
[lě ray]	the rail	le rail
[la travèrs]	the tie	la traverse
[pòrté]	to carry, bring, wear	porter
[arěžistré]	to record	enregistrer
[fèr arěžistré]	to check	faire enregistrer

EXERCISE 26

A. Identify forms of the verbs in section 75, and give them as called for.

B. [kwa! il è nēf ěr dēža? alò vit. kěl trě vulé vu pradr? žē vē pradr l'òmnibüs dē nēf ěr vèt ùit. afè nu sòmz arivé a la gar. prěné lé biyè ò gišè. mwa, žē frě arěžistré lé багаж. faktēr, pòrté sé mal a la kòsiñ. nē pérde pas lé bültè. kěl è nòtr trě? lě vwasi. il è trě lò; il y a nē vagò. mòté da sē kòpartima si. vwala lě šěf dē trě. il vē vwar lé biyè, n è s pa?]

C. The porter will take your baggage. Is it an express or a local? How many cars are there? Have you the tickets? There are many passengers. The conductor is speaking to the fireman. The major is going to speak to the engineer. See that long freight train. The freight cars are very small.

LESSON XXVII

79. Other Verbs in [ir].—The verbs [partir], to leave, to go away, *partir*, and [sortir], to go out, *sortir*, are inflected like [dormir]; their perfect tenses, however, are formed with the present of [être].

<i>Ex.:</i> [žē par]	je pars
[il part]	ils partent
[il è parti]	il est parti
 [žē sòr]	 je sors
[il sòrt]	ils sortent
[il sò sòrti]	ils sont sortis

80. [kurir].—The verb [kurir], “to run,” is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE	
[kurir]	courir
PRES. PART.	
[kura]	courant
PAST PART.	
[kurtù]	couru
PRESENT	
1 [žē kur]	je cours
2 [tū kur]	tu cours
3 [il kur]	il court
4 [nu kurò]	nous courons
5 [vu kuré]	vous courez
6 [il kur]	ils courent
FUTURE	
1 [žē kurré]	je courrai

81. [murir].—The verb [murir], “to die,” is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE	
[murir]	mourir

PRES. PART.

[mura] mourant

PAST PART.

[mòr] mort

PRESENT

1 [žě měr]	je meurs
2 [tū měr]	tu meurs
3 [il měr]	il meurt
4 [nu murò]	nous mourons
5 [vu muré]	vous mourez
6 [il mër]	ils meurent

FUTURE

1 [žě murré] je mourrai

PERFECT

1 [žě sūi mòr] je suis mort

82. The Indefinite Subject [ò].—As the subject of sentences like “they say,” “people say,” “one finds,” “you can’t tell,” “we eat too much,” the French use the one word, [ò], *on*, and always with the verb *in the third person singular*.

Ex.: [ò di], they say, on dit.

[ò ně pē pa savwar], you can’t tell, on ne peut pas savoir.

[ò maž trò], people eat too much, on mange trop.

[ò] becomes [òn] before a word beginning with a vowel.

Ex.: [òn èm sé kamarad], one likes one’s comrades, on aime ses camarades.

83. “Only.”—The adverb “only” may always be rendered in French by the word [sělma], *seulement*. Often, however, especially when it modifies the object of a verb, it is rendered by placing [ně] before the verb and [kě] directly before the word or phrase modified,

Ex.: [žē n é kē dē kòpañi], I have only two companies,
 je n'ai que deux compagnies.
 [nu n avò vù kē dé sòldaz aglè], we saw only English
 soldiers, nous n'avons vu que des soldats anglais.
 [il ne vuz a dònra kē sèk], he will give you only
 five, il ne vous en donnera que cinq.

WORD-LIST 27

[la fraktür]	the fracture	la fracture
[l òs] (m.)	the bone	l'os
[léz ó]	the bones	les os
[lē déplasma]	the displacement	le déplacement
[la pòzisyò]	the position	la position
[l aparèy] (m.)	the apparatus	l'appareil
[l atèl] (f.)	the splint	l'attelle
[lē fragma]	the fragment	le fragment
[la lüksasyò]	the dislocation	la luxation
[l atòrs] (m.)	the sprain	l'entorse
[sèpl]	simple	simple
[kòpliké]	complex	compliqué, compliquée
[kasé]	broken	cassé, cassée
[désiré]	torn	dechiré, déchirée
[rižid]	rigid	rigide
[dulērē, dulērēz]	painful	dououreux, douloureuse
[drwa, drwat]	right	droit, droite
[góš]	left	gauche
[pasé]	to dress	panser
[nètwayé]	to clean	nettoyer
[imòbilizé]	to keep from moving	immobiliser
[sē depēsé]	to hurry	se dépêcher
[sē trópé]	to make a mistake	se tromper
[rēmètr]	to put back, set	remettre

(inflected like [mètr]; see section 65)

[kē] that (conjunction) que

EXERCISE 27

A. Identify forms of the verbs in sections 79–81, and give forms as called for.

B. [k a t il? ün fraktür. nò, vu vu tròpé. sē n è k ün lüksasyò. vwala, žē l é déža rēmiz. vwasi ün fraktür sèpl, sa déplasma, n è s pa? wi, la pó n è pa déširé é léz ó kasé n ò pa šažé dē pòzisyò. nuz alò l imòbilizé avèk ēn aparèy rižid. alé šēršé l atèl é dépèšé vu. la vwasi, ž é kurü. nē vuz èkyété pa. sē nē sra pa dulèrē.]

C. This is a very serious fracture, isn't it? The skin is torn, and we can see the fragments of the broken bones. He will not die, but it is necessary to hurry. But let's make no mistake. Let's wash, clean, and disinfect the wound. Then we will dress it and keep it from moving.

LESSON XXVIII

84. [tēnir] and [vēnir].—The verb [tēnir], “to hold,” is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE

[tēnir]	tenir
---------	-------

PRES. PART.

[tēna]	tenant
--------	--------

PAST PART.

[tēnū]	tenu
--------	------

PRESENT

1 [žē tyè]	je tiens
2 [tū tyè]	tu tiens
3 [il tyè]	il tient
4 [nu tēnò]	nous tenons
5 [vu tēné]	vous tenez
6 [il tyèn]	ils tiennent

[žě tyèdré] je tiendrai

The imperative forms [tyè] and [téné] are often used as exclamations.

Ex.: [tyè! vwala dé žurnóz áglè].

[vënir], to come, *venir*, is inflected like [tënir]. Its perfect tense is made with [ètr].

<i>Ex.:</i> [žě vyè]	je viens
[il vyèn]	ils viennent
[nu vyèdrò]	nous viendrons
[il è vënü]	il est venu

[vënir dē] with the infinitive of a given verb means "to have just" done the thing denoted by that verb.

Ex.: [žě vyè dē lüi parlé], I have just spoken to him, je viens de lui parler.

[il vyè dē partir], he has just left, il vient de partir.

The verbs [dëvnir], to become, *devenir*, [rëvnir], to come back, *revenir*, and [së suvnir], to remember, *se souvenir*, are inflected like [vënir], except that the [ë] of [vënir] disappears. [së suvnir] has as object either a phrase with [dē] or the pronoun [a].

Ex.: [vu suvné vu dē sé žur la?], do you remember those days? vous souvenez-vous de ces jours-là?
[wi, žě m a suvyè], yes, I remember them, oui, je m'en souviens.

85. Demonstrative Pronouns.—

[sësi]	this	ceci
[sla]	that	cela

[sësi] and [sla] are used as equivalent to "this" and "that" when these words are independent—that is, when they do not modify a noun or another pronoun. Sometimes they refer to objects—and in that case a gesture usually goes with them. Sometimes they refer to general

ideas or remarks. They do not refer to *nouns* already expressed; consequently they do not vary for gender, and are always singular.

Ex.: [dòné mwa sēsi], give me this.

[žē vē sla], I want that.

[sla n è pa pòsibl], that isn't possible.

[sla] is very often reduced to [sa], spelled *ça*, especially in certain standing phrases.

Ex.: [s è sa], that's it, that's what I mean, *c'est ça*.

[sa y è], that settles it, *ça y est*.

For the more exact English phrases "this one" and "that one" the French equivalents are [sēlūi si] and [sēlūi la]. These phrases refer to nouns already expressed denoting persons or objects. They vary according to the gender and number of the noun to which they refer, as follows:

Sing. Masc.	[sēlūi si]	this one	celui-ci
Fem.	[sēl si]	" "	celle-ci
Pl. Masc.	[sē si]	these	ceux-ci
Fem.	[sēl si]	"	celles-ci
Sing. Masc.	[sēlūi la]	that one	celui-là
Fem.	[sēl la]	" "	celle-là
Pl. Masc.	[sē la]	those	ceux-là
Fem.	[sēl la]	"	celles-là

Ex.: [vwala lé dē švó: sēlūi si èt a mwa, sēlūi la èt ó kòlònèl], there are the two horses: this one is mine, that one is the colonel's.

WORD-LIST 28

[lē déžēné]	the breakfast, lunch	le déjeuner
[lē diné]	the dinner	le dîner
[lē supé]	the supper	le souper
[l asyèt] (f.)	the plate	l'assiette
[lē vèr]	the glass	le verre

[la tas]	the cup	la tasse
[la butèy]	the bottle	la bouteille
[lē kutó]	the knife	le couteau
[la küiyèr]	the spoon	la cuiller
[la furšèt]	the fork	la fourchette
[lē légüm]	the vegetable	le légume
[lē pwa]	the pea	le pois
[lē arikó]	the bean	le haricot
[lē ri]	the rice	le riz
[lē früi]	the fruit	le fruit
[la pòm]	the apple	la pomme
[la pwar]	the pear	la poire
[la pèš]	the peach	la pêche
[la sriz]	the cherry	la cerise
[lē rèzè]	the grapes	le raisin
[lē fròmaž]	the cheese	le fromage
[lē pwasò]	the fish	le poisson
[la glas]	the ice, ice cream	la glace
[lē küizinyé]	the cook	le cuisinier
[lē garsò]	the waiter	le garçon
[déžéné]	to breakfast, lunch	déjeuner
[diné]	to dine	dîner
[supé]	to eat supper	souper

EXERCISE 28

A. Identify forms of the verbs in section 84, and give forms as called for.

B. [a kèl èr diné vu? kèl früi vulé vu? dé pèš. nu n avò pa dè pèš. vwasi trwa pòm. èl sò trè bòn. lakèl vulé vu? žè pradré sèl si. nóz ami vyèn dè partir. il rëvyèdrò samdi, n è s pa? kèl bò fròmaž! a t il déžéné déža? ò nè sèr pa lé glas ósi suva a fras k an amérik. s ètè trè pti: s ètè plü pti kè sa.]

C. Bring me a plate. Bring me a knife, a fork, and a spoon. Here are two pears. This one is a little larger

than that one. Take this one. I'll eat that one. They have a good cook. Do you believe that? How many kinds of fruit have you? We can give you (some) apples, (some) cherries, or (some) grapes. He was holding the glass in his [a la] hand.

LESSON XXIX

86. [uvrir, kuvrir, òfrir, sufrir].—The verb [uvrir], "to open," is inflected as follows:

INFINITIVE	
[uvrir]	ouvrir
PRES. PART.	
[uvra]	ouvrant
PAST PART.	
[uvèr]	ouvert
PRESENT	
1 [ž uvr]	j'ouvre
2 [tū uvr]	tu ouvres
3 [il uvr]	il ouvre
4 [nuz uvrð]	nous ouvrons
5 [vuz uvré]	vous ouvrez
6 [ilz uvr]	ils ouvrent

[kuvrir], to cover, *couvrir*, [òfrir], to offer, *offrir*, and [sufrir], to suffer, *souffrir*, are inflected like [uvrir].

87. **French Money.**—The unit of French money is the franc, [lè fra], *le franc*, which is worth about 20 cents. The franc is divided, theoretically, into 100 parts, each called a centime, [lè satim], *le centime*.

<i>Ex.:</i> [trwa fra]	= \$ 0.60
[di satim]	= 0.10
[ti fra kèz satim]	= 1.75
[katr sa fra]	= 80.00

In a phrase containing the word [fra] the word [satim] is often omitted.

Ex.: [si fra sèkat] = \$1.30.

To reduce francs to dollars, divide by five; to reduce centimes to cents, divide by five.

The smallest French coin is the sou, [lě su], *le sou*, which is worth 5 centimes, or one cent. Reckoning of small sums is often done in terms of sous.

Ex.: [trat su] = [ě fra sèkat] = \$0.30.

There are also coins of the value of two cents, five cents, ten cents, referred to as [la pyès dē dē su], *la pièce de deux sous*, or [la pyès dē di satim], etc. (the two-cent piece is also called [lě gró su], *le gros sou*); a dollar-piece, called [la pyès de sè fra]; and a four-dollar (twenty-franc) piece, called usually [lě lwi], *le louis*, [lě lwi d òr], *le louis d'or*, or [lě napòléd], *le napoléon*.

There are bank notes, called [biyè dē bak], *billets de banque*, of values from 5 francs up.

There are now also local notes, [biyè], of various sorts and various small denominations.

WORD-LIST 29

[la sèkòp]	the swoon	la syncope
[l apsas] (f.)	the absence	l'absence
[la figür]	the face	la figure
[lé mabr]	the limbs	les membres
[lě likid]	the liquid	le liquide
[l amònyak] (f.)	the ammonia	l'ammoniaque
[mòmatané]	momentary	momentané, momentanée
[mòr, mòrt]	dead	mort, morte
[artifisyèl]	artificial	artificiel, artificielle
[stimüla, stimülat]	stimulating	stimulant, stimulante

[pèdr kònèsas]	to lose conscious- ness	perdre connais- sance
[rèpradr kòsyas]	to regain con- sciousness	reprendre conscience
[aspèržé]	to sprinkle	asperger
[friksyòné]	to rub	frictionner
[ranimé]	to revive	ranimer
[èsèyé]	to try	essayer
[ó grat èr]	in the open air	au grand air
[ó plü vit]	as quickly as possible	au plus vite
[sa rètar]	without delay	sans retard
[tut a fè]	quite, completely	tout à fait
[tut a l èr]	just now, presently	tout à l'heure

EXERCISE 29

A. Identify forms of the verbs in section 86, and give forms as called for.

B. Identify, and translate in terms of American money: [di satim, sèkat satim, è fra vè satim, trat é è su, dè fra karat, sè fra sèkat, sè fra vè sèk, vè fra, swasat dè fra karat sè satim, mil fra].

C. Translate in terms of French money: \$0.05, \$0.18, \$0.25, \$0.42, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$6.38, \$100.00.

D. [sèt òm avè l èr mòr. nu l avò kušé sür lè dó ó grat èr é désèré sé vètma ó plü vit. avè vuz aspèržé la figür d ó frwad? avè vu passé dè l amònyak su lé narin é friksyòné lé mabr? wi. nu l avòz afè ranimé sa la rèspi-rasyò artifisyèl. tut a l èr, nu lüi avò dònè è likid stimüla.]

E. Doctor, I can't find this man's pulse, his heart is not beating, and he is not breathing. Is he dead? No. The absence of the breathing is only momentary. It is a swoon. He has lost consciousness completely.

LESSON XXX

88. Other Verbs in [ir].—Most other verbs in [ir] insert [is], spelled -iss-, between the stem and the ending in the present participle, the plural of the present and the imperative, and the whole past descriptive. They are then inflected, like [finir], “to finish,” as follows:

INFINITIVE

[finir]	finir
---------	-------

PRES. PART.

[finisa]	finissant
----------	-----------

PAST PART.

[fini]	fini
--------	------

PRESENT

1 [žē fini]	je finis
2 [tū fini]	tū finis
3 [il fini]	il finit
4 [nu finisð]	nous finissons
5 [vu finisé]	vous finissez
6 [il finis]	ils finissent

IMPERATIVE

2 [fini]	finis
4 [finisð]	finissons
5 [finisé]	finissez

PAST DESC.

1 [žē finisè]	je finissais
---------------	--------------

Among the common verbs inflected like [finir] are: [šwazir], to choose, *choisir*; [pünir], to punish, *punir*; [réüsir], to succeed, *réussir*; [ðbéir], to obey, *obéir*; [gérir], to cure, *guérir*; [avair], to invade, *envahir*; and [fléšir], to bend, *fléchir*.

89. [kèlkè] and Related Words.—When the idea “some” modifies a noun, it is often expressed, as we have

seen, by the proper form of [dũ]. Often, too—particularly when it approximates or reaches the meaning “some . . . or other” in the singular, or the meaning “a few” in the plural—it is expressed by the adjective [kèlkè], spelled *quelque* in the singular and *quelques* in the plural.

Ex.: [kèlkè sòlda lē truvra], some soldier (or other) will find it, *quelque soldat le trouvera.*

[nuz avò vũ kèlkèz òm da lē vilaž], we saw some (a few) men in the village, *nous avons vu quelques hommes dans le village.*

The corresponding pronoun for persons, meaning “someone, somebody, anyone, anybody,” is as follows:

Sing. Masc.	[kèlk ě]	someone	quelqu'un
Fem.	[kèlk ün]	“	quelqu'une
Pl. Masc.	[kèlkèz ě]	some, a few	quelques uns
Fem.	[kèlkèz ün]	“ “	quelques unes

Ex.: [kèlk ě mē l a di], somebody told me so, *quelqu'un me l'a dit.*

[avé vu dé prizònyé? wi, nuz an avò pri kèlkèz ě], have you any prisoners? Yes, we took a few, *avez-vous des prisonniers? Oui, nous en avons pris quelques uns.*

The corresponding pronoun for things is [kèlkè šóz], something, anything, *quelque chose*. Before an adjective this becomes [kèlkè šóz dē].

Ex.: [vulé vu kèlkèšóz], do you want anything? *voulez-vous quelque chose?*

[dòné mwa kèlkèšóz dē šó], give me something hot, *donnez-moi quelque chose de chaud.*

WORD-LIST 30

[l émòraži] (f.)	the hemorrhage	l'hémorrhagie
[lē sa]	the blood	le sang
[l artèr] (f.)	the artery	l'artère
[la bagèt]	the stick	la baguette

[lě kòprèsěr]	the instrument of pressure	le compresseur
[la kòprèsyò]	the pressure	la compression
[l ékulma] (m.)	the flow	l'écoulement
[lě turnikè]	the tourniquet	le tourniquet
[la šalěr]	the heat	la chaleur
[vwazè, vwazin]	neighboring	voisin, voisine
[artéryèl, artéryèl]	arterial	artériel, artérielle
[avwar pěr]	to be afraid	avoir peur
[kòprimé]	to press	comprimer
[sèré]	to tighten	serrer
[plasé]	to place	placer
[kòma]	how	comment
[kòtr]	against	contre
[atr]	between	entre

EXERCISE 30

A. Identify forms of the verbs in section 88, and give forms as called for.

B. [nu 'partirò da kèlkè minüt. ně puvé vu pa vënir avèk nu? nò, žě ně vë pa kité sě sòlda. sòn émòraži ètè grav, il a bóku sufèr, é il a pèrdü trò dë sa. sèré ē pë la kòrd dü kòprèsěr a bagèt, vulé vu? nu finisyò dë l apliké ka kèlk ē è vnü šèrsé lë médsè. ékuté, vwasi trwa fra. dëmadé a ma sër dë m apòrté kèlkè flër. žě vë kèlkè šòz dë trè žóli.]

C. Were you not afraid when that hemorrhage started? Yes, but I knew it was an arterial hemorrhage. It had to be stopped at once. How did you do it? By pressure between the heart and the wound. I put my fingers on the artery and pressed it against the nearest bone. I held it ten minutes. Then we used two sticks and a cord and finally stopped the flow of blood.

LESSON XXXI

90. Impersonal Verbs.—Some verbs, especially those relating to the weather, are used only in the third person singular, with [il] as subject. Such are [plëvwar], to rain, *pleuvoir*; [nèžé], to snow, *neiger*; [fèr šó], to be warm, *faire chaud*; [fèr frwa], to be cold, *faire froid*; [fèr dü va], to be windy, *faire du vent*; [fèr bó ta], to be fine weather, *faire beau temps*; [fèr mòvè ta], to be bad weather, *faire mauvais temps*. The present of [plëvwar] is [il plë], *il pleut*; the past descriptive [il plëvè], *il pleuvait*; the future [il plëvra], *il pleuvra*; the perfect [il a plü], *il a plu*.

Ex.: [il plë], it is raining, *il pleut*.

[il va plëvwar, il plëvra], it is going to rain, *il va pleuvoir, il pleuvra*.

[il a nèžé yèr], it snowed yesterday, *il a neigé hier*.

[il fè šó òžurdüi], it is warm today, *il fait chaud aujourd'hui*.

[kèl ta fèt il ?], what sort of weather is it? *quel temps fait-il?*

[il fè bó ta], it is fine, *il fait beau temps*.

The most common of all impersonal verbs is [falwar], to be necessary, *falloir*. The present is [il fó], *il faut*; the past descriptive [il falè], *il fallait*; the future [il fódra], *il faudra*, and the perfect [il a falü], *il a fallu*. The French very often use an expression with this verb in cases which in English would usually call for a personal subject.

Ex.: [il fó partir], it is necessary to go, we must go, you must go, they must go.

[il fódra ataké], it will be necessary to attack, we must attack, you must attack, they must attack.

Sometimes an indirect object pronoun indicates the person concerned:

Ex.: [il mē fó partir], I must go.

With a noun as direct object, [falwar] expresses the idea of "need."

Ex.: [il mē fō vèt òm], I need, I must have, 20 men, il me faut vingt hommes.

[il lēr falè bókū dē šóz], they needed, were in need of, many things, il leur fallait beaucoup de choses.

Another common impersonal expression is [il vó myě], it is better, *il vaut mieux*—an impersonal use of [valwar], to be worth, *valoir*. The past descriptive is [il valè myě], *il valait mieux*; the future is [il vódra myě], *il vaudra mieux*.

Ex.: [il vó myě lē lèsé isi], it's better to leave it here, il vaut mieux le laisser ici.

[il vódra myě i alé dēmè], it will be better to go there tomorrow, il vaudra mieux y aller demain.

91. Ordinals.—

Masc.	[prēmýé]	1st	premier
Fem.	[prēmýèr]		première

Masc.	[sěgò]	2d	second
Fem.	[sěgòd]		seconde

or

Masc. and			
Fem.	[dězyèm]		deuxième

All higher ordinals are formed, like [dězyèm], by adding [yèm], spelled *-ième*, to the corresponding cardinal numeral, as follows:

[trwazyèm]	3d	troisième
[katryèm]	4th	quatrième
[sěkyèm]	5th	cinquième
[sizyèm]	6th	sixième
[sětyèm]	7th	septième
[ũityèm]	8th	huitième
[něvyèm]	9th	neuvième

[dizyèm]	10th	dixième
[vèt é ünyèm]	21st	vingt et unième
[satyèm]	100th	centième

92. Fractions.—"Half" as a noun is [la mwatyé], *la moitié*, as in [la mwatyé dü batayò].

"Half" as an adjective is [dëmi], written *demi-*, when it stands before its noun; and [dmi] when it stands after its noun, written *demi* or *demie* according as the noun is masculine or feminine.

Ex.: [ë dëmi batayò], a half battalion, un demi-bataillon.
 [ün dëmi èr], half an hour, une demi-heure.
 [ün èr é dmi], an hour and a half, une heure et demie.

"A third" is [ë tyèr], *un tiers*; "a fourth" is [ë kar], *un quart*.

The remaining fractions are composed in the same way as the corresponding English fractions.

Ex.: [ë sèkyèm], $\frac{1}{2}$, un cinquième.
 [trwa üityèm], $\frac{3}{4}$, trois huitièmes.

WORD-LIST 31

[l arža] (m.)	the silver, the money	l'argent
[l òr] (m.)	the gold	l'or
[la pòš]	the pocket	la poche
[lë marša]	the shopkeeper	le marchand
[lë büró dë taba]	the cigar store	le bureau de tabac
[la pip]	the pipe	la pipe
[lë taba]	the tobacco	le tabac
[lë sigar]	the cigar	le cigare
[la sigarèt]	the cigarette	la cigarette
[lë pakè]	the package	le paquet
[l alümèt] (f.)	the match	l'allumette
[lë fë]	the fire, the light	le feu
[lë žurnal]	the newspaper	le journal
[la rëvü]	the magazine	la revue

[šèr]	expensive, dear	'cher, chère
[bò maršé]	cheap	bon marché
[alümé]	to light	allumer
[étèdr]	to put out	éteindre
(inflected like [pèdr]; see section 61)		
[kuté]	to cost	coûter
[pèyé]	to pay	payer
[fümé]	to smoke	fumer
[fèr ün pròmñad]	to take a walk	faire une prome- nade
[fèr dé kòmisyò]	to do errands	faire des com- missions

EXERCISE 31

A. Identify ordinals and fractions as pronounced by the instructor, and give them as called for.

B. Reply to these questions, using complete sentences: [plèt il mètña? èmé vu myè la plüi u lè bó ta? a t il bóku nèžé l ivèr dèrnyé? è s k il fè šó a fras sèt été? kèl ta fèt il? fèt il plü frwa an amèrik k a fras? fót il swańé ün blèsür? ka t il fè frwa, kè fó t il alümé? kè fó t il avwar pur alümé lè fè?]

C. [savé vu kè ž é pèyé šèr ma pròmñad d yèr? žè sūiz alé a vil avèk kèlkèž ē dē méz ami. nuz avyò dé kòmisyòz a fèr, mèz ava dē lé fèr nuz avò fè ün lòg pròmñad. alòr nu sòmz atré da lè büró-dē taba. ž i é ašté dé pakè dē sigarèt, dé pip, é dé sigar. ž avè bēzwè ósi dē bóku dē tèbr. mè ka ž é mi la mè da ma pòš pur pèyé mò taba, žè n é ryè truvé. lè marša mē rēgardè avèk èkyétüd. mòn ami a di: tēné, mò šèr, žè pèrè pur vu, é nu šèršò vòtr arža da la rü. nu l avò fè mè nu n avò ryè truvé. vwala kòma la pròmñad m a kuté trò šèr. ž avè dē l òr é dé biyè dē bak.]

D. The nurse came in the room when I was smoking. She said: "Sir, no smoking here (say "one does not smoke here"). You must put out that cigar or go out. Why

don't you go out? It's a beautiful day. Here are some matches." "Well," I answered, "it's better to go out than to stay here without smoking, but I'll take my newspaper and a magazine with me."

LESSON XXXII

93. The Present Participle.—The present participle is often used with [a], *en*, to indicate the *circumstances* or *means* of an action.

Ex.: [l apéti vyè a maža], appetite comes as one eats.
l'appétit vient en mangeant.

[an atra, žë l é vü], on going in, I saw him, *en* entrant je l'ai vu.

[a parla òn apra a parlé], by speaking one learns to speak, *en* parlant on apprend à parler.

The present participle is often used with a noun. It then varies in form like an adjective.

Ex.: [ün fam šarmat], a charming woman, une femme charmante.

94. Present Tense Uses.—The French often use the present tense in vivid narration of a past event.

Ex.: [ž uvr la pòrt, žë mòt l èskalyé, ž atr da la šabr é žë l i truv]; I open (opened) the door, I go (went) up the stairs, I go (went) into the room, and I find (found) him there; j'ouvre la porte, je monte l'escalier, j'entre dans la chambre et je l'y trouve.

In such questions as "how long have you been here?" and in corresponding answers, the French use the present tense, not the perfect.

Ex.: [dëpüi ka èt vuz isi?], how long have you been here? depuis quand êtes-vous ici?

[nu sòmz isi dèpüi dè žur], we have been here for two days, nous sommes ici depuis deux jours.

Similarly, in such questions as "how long had you been there?" and in corresponding answers, the French use the past descriptive tense, not a compound tense.

Ex.: [ž ètè la dèpüi trwa žur], I had been there for three days, j'étais là depuis trois jours.

95. The Future with [ka].—In a clause of time introduced by "when" and referring to the future, we in English use the present tense; but the French, in corresponding clauses introduced by [ka], use the future.

Ex.: [kat il vyèdra il vu lè dònra], when he comes he will give it to you, quand il viendra il vous le donnera.

96. Relative Pronouns.—The subject form of the relative pronoun, for all genders and numbers, is [ki], *qui*.

Ex.: [l òm ki vyè], the man who is coming, l'homme qui vient.

[lé mézò ki rèst], the houses that remain, les maisons qui restent.

This same form [ki] is used after prepositions.

Ex.: [l avyatër avèk ki žè kózè], the aviator with whom I was talking, l'aviateur avec qui je causais.

The form of the relative used as object of verbs is [kè], *que*, which becomes [k], *qu'*, before a vowel.

Ex.: [l òfisyé kè ž é vü], the officer (whom) I saw, l'officier que j'ai vu.

Note that French cannot omit the relative in such a sentence.

The usual equivalent of "of whom," "whose," is [dò], *dont*.

Ex.: [l òm dò nu parlyò], the man of whom we were speaking, l'homme dont nous parlions.

When [dò] means "whose," its noun follows the verb.

Ex.: [l òm dò nuz avò vizité la mézò], the man whose house we visited, l'homme dont nous avons visité la maison.

The word [lèkèl], studied as an interrogative pronoun in Lesson XXVI, is in certain cases employed as a relative.

Ex.: [la bal par lakèl il a été blèsé], the bullet by which he was wounded, la balle par laquelle il a été blessé.

WORD-LIST 32

[lè rèv]	the dream	le rêve
[lè kóšmar]	the nightmare	le cauchemar
[prèsé]	in a hurry	pressé, pressée
[òküpé]	busy	occupé, occupée

[s amüzé]	to have a good time	s'amuser
[s anüiyé]	to be bored	s'ennuyer
[s abiyé]	to dress one's self	s'habiller
[sè révèyé]	to wake up	se réveiller
[s adòrmir]	to go to sleep	s'endormir

(inflected like [dòrmir]; see section 75)

[sè sulvé]	to lift one's self up	se soulever
[sè rèturné]	to turn over	se retourner
[avalé]	to swallow	avaler
[étèrnüé]	to sneeze	éternuer
[bužé]	to move, to budge	bouger
[étufé]	to choke, to be suffocated	étouffer

[ublié]	to forget	oublier
[plèré]	to weep	pleurer
[ròflé]	to snore	ronfler
[tusé]	to cough	tousser
[vèyé]	to stay awake, up late	veiller

EXERCISE 32

A. Reply to these questions, using complete sentences: [dēpūi ka èt vuz isi? a kèl èr vuz èt vu révèyé? a kèl èr s èt il adòrmi? kē fré vu ka vu rēvyèdré? kònèsé vu l òm dò žē parl? kòmat è s kò s amüz da lé trašé? è s k ò s i amüz? parlé vu frasè? parlé vu alma?].

B. [nē puvé vu pa dòrmir? nò, mò vwazè ròfl trò. kòma, vu tusé é ètèrnüé? wi, ž é ē rüm dēpūi trwa žur. vuz avé parlé a dòrma. dit nu vòtr rev. s ètèt ē kòšmar. žē pasè kē žē mē batèz akòr. ka žē mē sūi révèyé èn ékla d òbū mē frapè. il vó myè dòrmir é avwar dē mòvè rév kē dē vèyé, la nūi. žē nē mē sūi paz adòrmi k a katr èr dū matè. vwasi l òrèyé dò vuz avé bēzwè. sulvé vu ē pē, žē lē mètré su vòtr tèt. puvé vu vu rēturné? nò, žē nē pē pa bužé. kē dira vòtr mèr kat èl vu vèra? žē nē sé pa; mè žē sé k èl nē plērèra pa. mè žē nē lūi é pa di da ma lètr kē ma blèsür è grav. dit mwa a kèl èr il fódra rēvhir.]

C. Take care of that soldier. He can't undress himself. He hurt himself falling. Don't hurt him undressing him. This morning he got up and dressed without permission. He says he is bored when he stays in [ó] bed. He says he had a good time trying to walk, but I think he was too weak. What will the doctor say when he comes?

D. Recount your doings today, using successively the present and perfect tenses, and telling the time of each event.

LESSON XXXIII

97. **The Past Future.**—In the English "I shall go" the "shall go" looks forward from the speaker's present. In "I thought that I should go" the "should go" looks forward from the time of "thought," that is, from the speaker's past. This time-relation is expressed in English by the auxiliaries *should* and *would*. The French express it in the forms of a special tense, the *past future*. This

tense is made by adding the endings of the past descriptive to the stem of the future.

The past future of [dòné] is inflected as follows:

1 [žě dònè]	I should give	je donnerais
2 [tũ dònè]	you would give	tu donnerais
3 [il dònè]	he would give	il donnerait
4 [nu dòněryò]	we should give	nous donnerions
5 [vu dòněryé]	you would give	vous donneriez
6 [il dònè]	they would give	ils donneraient

Note the appearance of the [ě] in 4 and 5. This [ě] is to be found in all verbs in [é] (except [avwayé] and [alé]), and in the past future tenses of [ètr] and [fèr]. The past future of [ètr] is as follows:

1 [žě srè]	I should be	je serais
2 [tũ srè]	you would be	tu serais
3 [il srè]	he would be	il serait
4 [nu sěryò]	we should be	nous serions
5 [vu sěryé]	you would be	vous seriez
6 [il srè]	they would be	ils seraient

The past future of [avwar] is [ž òrè], etc.; that of [vwar], [žě vèrè], etc.; that of [pèdr], [žě pèdrè], etc.; that of [dòrmir], [žě dòrmirè], etc.

The past future of [děvwar], which is [žě děvrè], etc., has the special sense of "ought."

Ex.: [žě děvrè lüi parlé], I ought to speak to him,
je devrais lui parler.

[vu ně děvryé pa lě fèr], you ought not to do it,
vous ne devriez pas le faire.

98. "If" Clauses.—In cases in which we in English use a present tense after "if," the French do also.

Ex.: [si ž i vè, žě l vèré], if I go there, I shall see him,
si j'y vais, je le verrai.

In cases in which we in English use a past tense or a "should" or "would" form after "if," the French use a

past descriptive. The verb of the main clause, in such cases, is, naturally, in the past future.

Ex.: [si ž i alè, žè l vèrè], if I went there (if I should go there), I should see him, si j'y allais, je le verrais.

99. [sëlüi].—The usual French demonstratives referring to nouns previously expressed are, as we have seen, [sëlüi si] and [sëlüi la]. But when the demonstrative immediately precedes a phrase of possession or a relative pronoun, the French use [sëlüi] without [si] or [la].

Ex.: [sè šapó si é sëlüi dè mò frèr], this hat and my brother's (literally, "and that of my brother"), ce chapeau-ci et celui de mon frère.

[žè vwa sëlüi ki nuz apèl], I see the one who is calling us, je vois celui qui nous appelle.

100. [s an alé].—The verbal phrase [s an alé], *s'en aller*, consisting of [alé] with a reflexive pronoun and the word [a], means "to go away," "to go off," "to get out." Its present and imperative are as follows:

PRESENT

1 [žè m a vè]	je m'en vais
2 [tū t a va]	tu t'en vas
3 [il s a va]	il s'en va
4 [nu nuz an alò]	nous nous en allons
5 [vu vuz an alé]	vous vous en allez
6 [il s a vò]	ils s'en vont

IMPERATIVE

2 [va t a]	va-t'en
4 [alò nuz a]	allons-nous-en
5 [alé vuz a]	allez-vous-en

WORD-LIST 33

[lē pwa]	the weight	le poids
[la balas]	the scales	la balance

[lě kiló(gram)]	the kilogram (a little more than 2 pounds)	le kilogramme
[lě gram]	the gram (1/1000 of a kilogram)	le gramme
[la livr]	the pound (1/2 kilogram)	la livre
[lě litr]	the litre (1 quart 1/2 gill, U.S. measure)	le litre
[lě kilòmètr]	the kilometer (5/8 of a mile)	le kilomètre
[lě mètr]	the meter	le mètre
[lě satimètr]	the centimeter (about 2/3 of an inch)	le centimètre
[lě mil (aglè)]	the (English) mile	le mille (anglais)
[la lyè]	the league (4 kilometers)	la lieue
[la kapasité]	the capacity	la capacité
[la distas]	the distance	la distance
[la vwatür]	the carriage	la voiture
[lě vwayaż]	the journey	le voyage
[la, lat]	slow	lent, lente
[pězé]	to weigh	peser
[mėzüré]	to measure	mesurer
[lwè]	far	loin
[prè]	near	près
[kòbyè]	how many	combien
[purkwa]	why	pourquoi
[dòk]	then	donc

EXERCISE 33

A. Give the past future of [truvé, pradr, finir].

B. Identify forms of [s an alé], and give forms as called for.

C. Reply to these questions, using complete sentences:
[kòbyè dė mètr y a t il daz ě kilòmètr ? ě s kě lě kilòmètr ě

plü lò u plü kur kē le mil aglè ? - kòbyè dē mil daz ün lyē ?
 kòbyè dē gram daz ē kilógram ? kòbyè dē ta fót il pur
 alé dē pari a lòdr ? kòma fót il fèr lē vwayaž ? kòbyè
 pēsé vu ?].

D. [vulé vu mē šèrsé ün butèy dò la kapasité è dē litr ?
 sèl kē ž é è trò ptit. u sò mé tèbr ? žē nē truv pa sèl
 kē ž é ašté yèr. žē krwa kē si ž an aštè šak žur, žē n an òrè
 žamè. méz ami s a sèrv tužur. kē dit vu, mò šèr ? vwalà
 vó tèbr sūr la tabl. si vu šèrsýé ē pē myē, vu lé vèryé.
 tyè, vuz avé rèzò. ž é tòr. kē diryé vu si žē vu dònè ē
 sigar a vu dēmada pardò ? vuz an avé ? bò, žē vènè dē
 fümé lē dèrnyé dē sē kē ž avè. dit dòk ! nòz ami s a sòt
 alé sē matè a tuit èr. ilz alé fèr ē vwayaž a pyé a sē pti vilaž
 a ün distas dē di kilò mètr. si nuz i alyò a vwatür nuz
 i sèryò kat ilz arivrè, é nu dinèryò avek ē. bò ! alòz i.]

E. We went off at noon. We thought the trip by
 carriage would be too slow and we took the train. When
 we reached (say "arrived at") the village we went at once
 to the little hotel near [prè dē] the station. That old
 soldier was at the door, the one with the red cheeks.
 "Good day, sir," we said. "We have some friends who
 will be here in a half-hour. We want dinner on the table
 when they come. There will be six of us." He said that
 we would have it. It was a great dinner and we had a
 fine time!

LESSON XXXIV

101. Other Tenses.—The French equivalent for "I
 have given" is, word for word, [ž é dòné], *j'ai donné*,
 as we have seen. Similarly, the French equivalents for
 "I had given," etc., are as follows:

[ž avè dòné]	I had given	j'avais donné
[ž òré dòné]	I shall have given	j'aurai donné
[ž òrè dòné]	I should have given	j'aurais donné

Those verbs which, like [alé], form the perfect tense with the present of [ètr], use [ètr] instead of [avwar] in these other cases also, thus:

[ž étèz alé]	I had gone	j'étais allé
[žē sré alé]	I shall have gone	je serai allé
[žē srèz alé]	I should have gone	je serais allé

102. "All."—The word [tu], meaning "all," varies in form as follows:

Sing. Masc.	before cons.	[tu]	tout
	before vowel	[tut]	tout
Fem.		[tut]	toute
Pl. Masc.		[tus]	tous
	Fem.	[tut]	toutes

The definite article stands between [tu] and its noun. Before [lé], *les*, [tus] is reduced in sound to [tu].

Ex.: [tu lē batayò], all the battalion, the whole battalion, tout le bataillon.

[tu lē mòd], all the world, everybody, tout le monde.

[tut la fras], all France, toute la France.

[tu lé kapitèn], all the captains, every captain, tous les capitaines.

[tu lé žur], every day, tous les jours.

[il sò tus parti], they have all gone, ils sont tous partis.

103. "Self."—When the pronouns "myself," "himself," etc., are unemphatic objects of a verb, they are translated, as we have seen, by the reflexive pronouns. When they are otherwise used, however, they are translated by the same pronouns which are used after prepositions, followed by the word [mèm], *même*.

Ex.: [žē l é fè mwa mèm], I did it myself, je l'ai fait moi-même.

[mèm] is similarly used with nouns.

Ex.: [léz afa mèm], the children themselves, even the children, les enfants mêmes.

[mèm] standing *before* a noun means "same."

Ex.: [lé mèmz afa], the same children, les mêmes enfants.

104. "Other."—The word for "other" is [ótr], sing. *autre*, pl. *autres*. "Another" is [ën ótr], *un autre*, or [ün ótr], *une autre*, according to gender.

The idea "each other" is usually expressed by the plural reflexive pronouns.

Ex.: [nu nu vwayò], we see each other.

[vu vu vwayé], you see each other.

[il sē vwa], they see each other.

Sometimes, however, the phrase [l ē l ótr], *l'un l'autre*, is used (if only two people are referred to), or its plural [léz ē léz ótr], *les uns les autres* (for more than two).

Ex.: [vu vu vwayé l ē l ótr], you (two people) see each other.

[il sē vwa léz ē léz ótr], they (several people) see each other.

WORD-LIST 34

[la krwa ruž]	the Red Cross	la Croix Rouge
[l abūlas] (f.)	the ambulance	l'ambulance
[lē brakar]	the stretcher	le brancard
[lē brakardyé]	the stretcher-bearer	le brancardier
[l òpérasýò] (f.)	the operation	l'opération
[lē širūržyè]	the surgeon	le chirurgien
[l anèstézik] (m.)	the anesthetic	l'anesthésique
[l ètèr] (m.)	the ether	l'éther
[lē plat a èstrüma]	the instrument tray	le plat à instruments
[drwa, drwat]	right	droit, droite
[góš, góš]	left	gauche, gauche

[apüté]	to amputate	amputer
[òpéré]	to operate	opérer
[sówé la vi a]	to save the life of	sauver la vie à
[apradr]	to learn	apprendre
(inflected like [pradr]; see section 62)		

[ó dsü]	above	au-dessus
[ó dsu]	below	au-dessous
[a ó]	up (stairs)	en haut
[a ba]	down (stairs)	en bas
[an ava]	in front	en avant
[an aryèr]	in back	en arrière
[dëòr]	outside	dehors
[dëda]	inside	dedans
[séryëzma]	seriously	sérieusement
[a la bòn èr]	good!	à la bonne heure

EXERCISE 34

A. Reply to these questions, using complete sentences:
 [kèl lag parlré vu a fras? u avé vu apri lè frasè? l avé
 vu apri da sē pti livr? èt vu médsè? èt vuz èfirmyé?
 avé vu vü bóku d òpérasýò? avé vu doné l ètèr? kònèsé
 vu dé širüržyè frasè? dē kèl péi véné vu? travayé
 vu pur la krwa ruž? pur ki travayé vu?].

B. [si vu vénéz a trwaz èr vu véré lè dòktër. nē sra t
 il pa parti? nò, il nē par žamè ava katr èr. il nu l òrè di,
 s il alè partir plü tó. u sò tu lé médsè? il sò tus da la sal
 d òpérasýò. è s kē léz èfirmyèr i sòt ósi? wi, èlz i sò tut.
 òn òpèr sūr sē sòlda ki étè mò vwazè a góš. lē širüržyè
 avè déža di k il étè trò séryëzma blèsé pur lüi sóvé la žab. il
 a falü l apüté pur lüi sóvé la vi. il srè déža mòr, žē krwa,
 si lē širüržyè n avè pa dēmadé ün òpérasýò ó plü vit. s èt
 ē grat òm, sēlüi la. pèrsòn nē réüsi myē kē lüi. il n a pa
 pèrdu ē sēl pasya dépüi k il èt isi. il nē pèr žamè ün minüt.
 ē kar d èr aprè k il avè rēgardé sē sòlda il étè da la sal

d òpérasýð, é òn administrè l anèstézik. kèl anèstézik ?
dē l ètèr.]

C. That man is wounded in the elbow. He had already had a wound in the right leg above the knee. Has the nurse gone out to the ambulance? No, he is upstairs. He will be down soon. We need four men to carry this stretcher, two in front and two in back. There's a stretcher-bearer. He'll find someone for us.

LESSON XXXV

105. The Passive.—For English phrases of the type “he is driven out,” “the guns have been sent,” the French equivalents are, quite literally, [il è šasé], *il est chassé*; [lé füzi òt été avwayé], *les fusils ont été envoyés*. In such cases the participle is treated as an adjective, and varies in form accordingly.

More frequently the French express ideas of this type by using [ò], *on*; see Lesson XXVII. So, for the phrases given above the French might say [ò lē šas], *on le chasse*; and [òn a avwayé lé füzi], *on a envoyé les fusils*.

Often, too, a verb used reflexively expresses the meaning of an English passive.

Ex.: [lē syèl sē kuvr dē nūāž], the sky is getting covered with clouds, *le ciel se couvre de nuages*.

[lé préparatif dē l atak se fò pada la nūi], preparations for the attack are made during the night, *les préparatifs de l'attaque se font pendant la nuit*.

106. Possessive Pronouns.—When the pronouns “mine,” “yours,” “his,” etc., stand after the verb “to be,” they are usually rendered in French, as we have seen, by phrases of the type [a mwa], [a vu].

When these pronouns stand otherwise, they are rendered by a special set of pronouns, which vary in

form according to the gender and number of the noun whose place they take.

"Mine" is [lě myè]:

Masc. sing.	[lě myè]	le mien
pl.	[lé myè]	les miens
Fem. sing.	[la myèn]	la mienne
pl.	[lé myèn]	les miennes

[lě tyè], "yours" (said to persons addressed as [tù]), and [lě syè], "his," "hers," "its," are like [lě myè].

"Ours" is [lě nótr]:

Masc. sing.	[lě nótr]	le nôtre
pl.	[lé nótr]	les nôtres
Fem. sing.	[la nótr]	la nôtre
pl.	[lé nótr]	les nôtres

[lě vótr], "yours," is like [lě nótr].

"Theirs" is [lě lër]:

Masc. sing.	[lě lër]	le leur
pl.	[lé lër]	les leurs
Fem. sing.	[la lër]	la leur
pl.	[lé lër]	les leurs

Ex.: [sò livr é lě myè], his book and mine, son livre et le mien.

The plurals of these pronouns are often used to mean "my men," "your men," etc.

Ex.: [lé nótr ò tiré dē fwa], our men fired twice, les nôtres ont tiré deux fois.

107. Dates.—In giving dates, the French use the ordinal numeral for the first of the month, and the cardinal numerals for the other days, thus:

[lě prěmyé žavyé]	le premier janvier
[lě dē žavyé]	le deux janvier
[lě trwa žavyé]	le trois janvier
[lě vè sè žavyé]	le vingt-cinq janvier

The names of the several months are:

[žavyé]	janvier
[févryé]	février
[mars]	mars
[avril]	avril
[mè]	mai
[žwè]	juin
[žuiyè]	juillet
[u]	août
[sèptabr]	septembre
[òktòbr]	octobre
[nòvabr]	novembre
[désabr]	décembre

The common formulas for asking the date are these:

[kèl žur dū mwa $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{è s} \\ \text{avò nu} \\ \text{sòm nu} \end{array} \right\}$ óžurdūi ?]

quel jour du mois $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{est-ce} \\ \text{avons-nous} \\ \text{sommes-nous} \end{array} \right\}$ aujourd'hui ?

WORD-LIST 35

[lē ré d šósé]	the ground floor	le rez-de-chaussée
[l atrè sòl]	the mezzanine	l'entre-sol
[l étaž] (m.)	the floor	l'étage
[l èskalyé] (m.)	the stairway	l'escalier
[l asasēr] (m.)	the elevator	l'ascenseur
[lē kulwar]	the hall	le couloir
[l armwar] (f.)	the cupboard	l'armoire
[la šabr]	the room	la chambre
[lē blašisaž]	the washing	le blanchissage
[la kūizin]	the kitchen	la cuisine
[lē salò]	the drawing-room	le salon
[la sal a mažé]	the dining-room	la salle à manger
[lē žardè]	the garden	le jardin

[lě kòsyèrž]	the janitor	le concierge
[la bòn]	the maid	la bonne
[la blašisěz]	the laundress	la blanchisseuse
[lě faktěr]	the postman	le facteur
[dēméré]	to live	demeurer
[prézaté]	to introduce	présenter
[ó přemyé]	on the first floor	au premier
[s è dòmaž]	too bad!	c'est dommage

EXERCISE 35

A. Name the months, telling how many days each has.

B. Reply to these questions, using complete sentences:

[kèl žur dū mwa sòm nu? kèl žur dū mwa òrò nu dēmè?
kòbyè dē žur lě mwa dē žwè a t il? é lě mwa dē févryé?
kat alé vu partir? kèl mwa dē l ané èmé vu lě myě? a
kèl étaž truvé vu lě kòsyèrž?].

C. [la blašisěz, èt èl arivé? èl vyè dē partir. lūi avé
vu dònè nòtr blašisaž? žē lūi é dònè lě myè mè pa lě
vótr. u l' avé vu lèsé? da vòtr šabr. s è dòmaž!
žē l é šēršé da la vótr mè pa da la myèn. u la bòn sē
truv t èl? èl èt ó přemyé da la sal a mažé. savé vu kē
nuz alòz avwar ē trè bò diné? ž é vū sē k ò préparè ka žē
sūiz atré da la kūizin. ž i sūiz alé pars kē ž é fè lě tur dē
l òpital avèk méz ami. è s kē žē lé kònè? nò, žē vè vu
prézaté tut a l èr. il sòt ó salò. sē sò dé frase, ē mari é
sa fam ki travay daz èn ótr òpital dē la krwa ruž. il diz
kē lě nótr è plū gra. nu sòm mòté ó katryèm étaž da
l asasēr é nu sòm désadū ó ré d šósé par l èskalyé. nuz avò
pasé kèlkē ta ó žardè. a sèk èr nu sòm rèvnū ó salò u žē
léz é lèsé. lě kòsyèrž m a dònè bóku dē lètr kē lě faktěr
vènè d apòrté. vwasi lé vótr.]

D. I went to see my friend today. Did you find him? ' Yes, I found the street and the house, but I didn't know which floor was his. He lives on the sixth, and there is no elevator. I told him I'd like him better if he lived on the first.

LESSON XXXVI

108. The Subjunctive.—The tenses studied hitherto are (except for the imperative) used in simple assertion or question, and are classed as tenses of the indicative mood. There is, also, in French, as in English, a subjunctive mood, used in certain types of subordinate clauses. The translation of the French subjunctive depends upon the context. Usually forms of the English indicative, or a phrase with “may,” will serve.

The forms of the present subjunctive, in certain typical and important verbs, are as follows:

[dòné]:

1 [žě dòn]	je donne
2 [tũ dòn]	tu donnes
3 [il dòn]	il donne
4 [nu dònýð]	nous donnions
5 [vu dònýé]	vous donniez
6 [il dòn]	ils donnent

[avwar]:

1 [ž è]	j'aie
2 [tũ è]	tu aies
3 [il è]	il ait
4 [nuz èyð]	nous ayons
5 [vuz èyé]	vous ayez
6 [ilz è]	ils aient

[ètr]:

1 [žě swa]	je sois
2 [tũ swa]	tu sois
3 [il swa]	il soit
4 [nu swayð]	nous soyons
5 [vu swayé]	vous soyez
6 [il swa]	ils soient

[vënir]:

1 [žě vyèn]	je vienne
2 [tũ vyèn]	tu viennes

3 [il vyèn]	il vienne
4 [nu vënyò]	nous venions
5 [vu vënyé]	vous veniez
6 [il vyèn]	ils viennent

[finir]:

1 [žë finis]	je finisse
2 [tù finis]	tu finisses
3 [il finis]	il finisse
4 [nu finisyò]	nous finissions
5 [vu finisyé]	vous finissiez
6 [il finis]	ils finissent

Note that, in all verbs, forms 1, 2, 3, 6 of this tense are identical in sound.

The perfect subjunctive bears the same relation to the present as the perfect indicative to the present indicative.

The commonest uses of the subjunctive are:

1. After expressions of wishing.

Ex.: [lě kòlònèl vë kě nu finisyò lě travay], the colonel wants us to finish the work, le colonel veut que nous finissions le travail.

2. After expressions of emotion—as of fear, joy, regret.

Ex.: [ž é pěr kě vu swayé malad], I fear you are sick, j'ai peur que vous soyez malade.

3. After impersonal expressions denoting necessity and possibility.

Ex.: [il fó kě nu partyò tu d süit], it is necessary that we start at once, il faut que nous partions tout de suite.

4. After certain conjunctions, as [byèkě] and [kwakě], both meaning "although," *bienque* and *quoique*; and [pur kě] and [afè kě], both meaning "in order that," *pour que* and *afin que*.

Ex.: [kwak il swa parti dë bòn èr, il n è paz akòr ratré], although he left early, he hasn't come

back yet, quoiqu'il soit parti de bonne heure, il n'est pas encore rentré.

109. Railroad Time.—In railroad schedules the hours P.M. are called [duz ěr, trèz ěr, katòrz ěr, kèz ěr], etc., and the hour from midnight to 1 A.M. is called [zéro ěr], *zéro heure*.

Ex.: [lě trè dē kèz ěr é dmi], the 3:30 P.M. train.

[l èsprès dē zéro ěr vèt trwa], the 12:23 A.M. express.

110. Collective Numerals.—The ending [èn], *-aine*, when added to certain numerals, turns them into feminine nouns meaning "about" the number in question.

[ün ütèn]	about eight	une huitaine
[ün dizèn]	about ten	une dixaine
[ün duzèn]	about twelve, a dozen	une douzaine
[ün kèzèn]	about fifteen	une quinzaine
[ün vètèn]	about twenty	une vingtaine
[ün tratèn]	about thirty	une trentaine
[ün satèn]	about a hundred	une centaine

Ex.: [ün sèkatèn dē sòlda], about 50 soldiers.

111. Adverbs.—Many adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of [ma], *-ment*. This ending corresponds in general to the English "-ly."

Ex.: [fasil, fasilma], easy, easily, facile, facilement.

[la, latma], slow, slowly, lent, lentement.

WORD-LIST 36

[lě péi]	the country	lě pays
[la kapañ]	the country (<i>as opposed to the city</i>)	la campagne
[lě ša]	the field	le champ
[la òtěr]	the height, the summit	la hauteur

[la mòtañ]	the mountain	la montagne
[lē bwa]	the wood	le bois
[lē flēv]	the river	le fleuve
[lē pò]	the bridge	le pont
[la fèrm]	the farm	la ferme
[lē péiza]	the peasant	le paysan
[la graž]	the barn	la grange
[lē vèrže]	the orchard	le verger
[la bèt]	the animal	la bête
[lē šval]	the horse	le cheval
[lē mutò]	the sheep	le mouton
[lē šyè]	the dog	le chien
[la vaš]	the cow	la vache
[lē pulè]	the chicken	le poulet
[l wazó] (m.)	the bird	l'oiseau
[s òküpé dē]	to look after	s'occuper de
[aséyé vu]	sit down	asseyez-vous
[žusk a]	until	jusqu'à
[pada]	during	pendant

EXERCISE 36

A. Reply to the following questions, using complete sentences: [truv t ò la krwa ruž daz ē péi sēlma? fót il déz òpitó sēlma da lé grad vil? kòma šèrš t ò lé blèsé aprè lé batay? kē pēt ò vwar dē la ótēr dé mòtañ? ka léz wazó kit lé péi dū nòr u vòt il? purkwa s a vòt il? ki travay da lé ša? da léz òpitó? da la gèr? da kèl mwa y a t il lé plū bó frūi ò vèrže? kē mèt ò ó dsū dé flēv? u fót il alé pur vwar dé fèrm, dé vaš, dé šyè, dé pulè, é dé mutò?].

B. [nòtr ótòmóbil nē vē plū maršé. il fó kē nu finisyò lē šmè a pyé. sē péiza nē vē pa kē nu dònnyòz a mažé a sé bèt. nuz i arivrò, byè kē nu n èyò pa bóku dē ta. ž é pēr kē nu swayòz a rētar. kē vulé vu kē nu lūi

dònyò? fót il k il è sëlma dé likid? në lüi dònè kē sla žūska a vadrēdi. pada trwa žur žē sré parti. il fó kē vu vuz òküpyé dē lüi tut sël. aséyé vu, vuz avé l èr fatigé. dē kwa vuz èkyété vu? ž é pēr k il swa dēdr da la plüi é k il swa trapé. u sò lé gra badaž? il nuz a fódra ün duzèn.]

C. Do you want me to call you in the morning? We must get up at six. I'm afraid we have not time to go to town. When does he want us to finish this book? We have to give it to him tomorrow. It's the first French book that I have (subjunctive) ever read. The French are beginning to understand me and when they talk to me—well—as one says in French—"I am there." Good!

APPENDIX I

OTHER PAST TENSES

In addition to the past tenses studied in the Lessons, there are four others which occur in *written* French: the past absolute indicative (a narrative tense); its corresponding compound tense; the past subjunctive; and its corresponding compound tense.

The forms of the past absolute, for certain typical and common verbs, are as follows:

[dòné]:

1 [žě dòné]	je donnai
2 [tũ dònə]	tu donnas
3 [il dònə]	il donna
4 [nu dònəm]	nous donnâmes
5 [vu dònət]	vous donnâtes
6 [il dònèr]	ils donnèrent

[avwar]:

1 [ž ũ]	j'eus
2 [tũ ũ]	tu eus
3 [il ũ]	il eut
4 [nuz ũm]	nous eûmes
5 [vuz üt]	vous eûtes
6 [ilz ũr]	ils eurent

[ètr]:

1 [žě fũ]	je fus
2 [tũ fũ]	tu fus
3 [il fũ]	il fut
4 [nu fũm]	nous fûmes
5 [vu füt]	vous fûtes
6 [il fũr]	ils furent

[finir]:

1 [žě fini]	je finis
2 [tũ fini]	tu finis
3 [il fini]	il finit

4 [nu finim]	nous finîmes
5 [vu finit]	vous finîtes
6 [il finir]	ils finirent

The past subjunctive forms of these same verbs are as follows:

[dôné]:

1 [žě dōnas]	je donnasse
2 [tū dōnas]	tu donnasses
3 [il dōna]	il donnât
4 [nu dōnasyð]	nous donnassions
5 [vu dōnasyé]	vous donnassiez
6 [il dōnas]	ils donnassent

[avwar]:

1 [ž ūs]	j'eusse
2 [tū ūs]	tu eusses
3 [il ū]	il eût
4 [nuz ūsyð]	nous eussions
5 [vuz ūsyé]	vous eussiez
6 [ilz ūs]	ils eussent

[ètr]:

1 [žě fūs]	je fusse
2 [tū fūs]	tu fusses
3 [il fū]	il fût
4 [nu fūsyð]	nous fussions
5 [vu fūsyé]	vous fussiez
6 [il fūs]	ils fussent

[finir]:

1 [žě finis]	je finisse
2 [tū finis]	tu finisses
3 [il fini]	il finît
4 [nu finisyð]	nous finissions
5 [vu finisyé]	vous finissiez
6 [il finis]	ils finissent

APPENDIX II

PLACE NAMES

[èn]	Aisne
[alzas]	Alsace
[argòn]	Argonne
[aras]	Arras
[artwa]	Artois
[bapóm]	Bapaume
[bèfor]	Belfort
[bétün]	Béthune
[kalè]	Calais
[kabrè]	Cambrai
[šalò]	Châlons
[šapañ]	Champagne
[kran]	Craonne
[dwè]	Douai
[dòkèrk]	Dunkerque
[fladr]	Flandre
[živaši]	Givenchy
[ürtëbiz]	Hurtebise
[la]	Laon
[las]	Lens
[lil]	Lille
[lòòs]	Loos
[mès]	Metz
[mēz]	Meuse
[nēv šapèl]	Neuve Chapelle
[nasi]	Nancy
[nòrmadi]	Normandie
[waz]	Oise
[pa d kalè]	Pas de Calais
[péròn]	Péronne
[pikardi]	Picardie
[rès]	Reims
[rwa]	Rouen

[sè katè]	Saint Quentin
[sèn]	Seine
[swasò]	Soissons
[sòm]	Somme
[taùr]	Tahure
[vèrdè]	Verdun
[vóž]	Vosges
[vēvr]	Woevre
[ipr]	Ypres

APPENDIX III

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS

THE BONES OF THE BODY

[lē skēlèt]	the skeleton	le squelette
[la fas]	the face	la face
[lē kran]	the cranium	le crâne
[lē fròtal]	the frontal	le frontal
[lé dēz ó parietó] (m.)	the two parietal bones	les deux os parié- taux
[lé dē tapòró]	the two temporals	les deux temporaux
[l òksipital] (m.)	the occipital	l'occipital
[lē sfénòid]	the sphenoid	le sphénoïde
[l ètmòid] (m.)	the ethmoid	l'ethmoïde
[lē maksilèr èféryèr]	the lower maxillary	le maxillaire infé- rieur
[lé dē maksilèr süpéryèr]	the two upper maxillaries	les deux maxillaires supérieurs
[lé dēz ó nazó]	the two nasal bones	les deux os nasaux
[lé dēz ó ògwis]	the two lachrymals	les deux os unguis
[lé dēz ó malèr]	the two malars	les deux os malaires
[lé dēz ó palatè]	the two palatines	les deux os palatins
[lé dē kòrnèz èféryèr]	the two lowest turbinals	les deux cornets inférieurs
[lē vòmèr]	the vomer	le vomer

[la kòlòn vèrté-bral]	the spinal column	la colonne vertébrale
[la rézyò dü ku]	the region of the neck	la région du cou
[sè vèrtèbr sèrvikal]	seven cervical vertebrae	sept vertèbres cervicales
[la rézyò dü tòraks]	the region of the thorax	la région du thorax
[duz vèrtèbr dòrsal]	twelve dorsal vertebrae	douze vertèbres dorsales
[lè stèrnòm]	the sternum (breast bone)	le sternum
[lé kót]	the ribs	les côtes
[lé kót vré]	the true ribs	les côtes vraies
[lé kót fós]	the false ribs	les côtes fausses
[lé kót flòtat]	the floating ribs	les côtes flottantes
[la klavikül]	the clavicle (collar bone)	la clavicule
[l òmòplat] (f.)	the shoulder blade	l'omoplate
[la rézyò dè l abdòmèn]	the region of the abdomen	la région de l'abdomen
[sè vèrtèbr lòbèr]	five lumbar vertebrae	cinq vertèbres lombaires
[lè basè]	the pelvis	le bassin
[lè sakròm]	the sacrum	le sacrum
[l òs kòksis] (m.)	the coccyx	l'os coccyx
[lé mabrè sùpéryèr] (m.)	the upper limbs	les membres supérieurs
[lè bra]	the arm	le bras
[l ümérüs] (m.)	the humerus	l'humerus
[lè radyüs]	the radius	le radius
[lè kübitüs]	the ulna	le cubitus
[la mè]	the hand	la main
[lè karp]	the carpus (wrist)	le carpe
[lè métakarp]	the five metacarpal bones	le métacarpe

[lé dwa]	the fingers	les doigts
[lé falaž] (f.)	the phalanges	les phalanges
[lé mabrēz éféryēr]	the lower limbs	les membres inférieurs
[la kūis]	the thigh	la cuisse
[lē fémūr]	the femur (thigh bone)	le fémur
[la ròtül]	the knee cap	la rotule
[la žab]	the leg	la jambe
[lē tibya]	the tibia	le tibia
[lē péròné]	the fibula	le péroné
[lē pyé]	the foot	le pied
[lē tars]	the tarsus	le tarse
[lē métatars]	the five metatarsal bones	le métatarse
[léz òrtèy]	the toes	les orteils
[léz artikülasýò] (f.)	the joints	les articulations
[l épól] (f.)	the shoulder	l'épaule
[l èsèl] (f.)	the armpit	l'aisselle
[lē kud]	the elbow	le coude
[lē pwañè]	the wrist	le poignet
[lē pwè]	the fist	le poing
[la aš]	the hip	la hanche
[lē žnu]	the knee	le genou
[lē ku d pyé]	the instep	le cou-de-pied
[la šviy dü.pyé]	the ankle	la cheville-du-pied
[l astragal] (m.)	the ankle bone	l'astragale
[lé müskl vòlòtèr]	voluntary muscles	les muscles volontaires
[lé müsklèz èvòlòtèr]	involuntary muscles	les muscles involontaires
[lé tadò]	the tendons	les tendons

PARTS OF THE BODY

[la tèt]	the head	la tête
[la figūr]	the face	la figure

ě vizaž]	the face	le visage
é švě]	the hair	les cheveux
ě frò]	the forehead	le front
é tap] (f.)	the temples	les tempes
é sursi]	the eyebrows	les sourcils
ěy, léz yě] (m.)	the eye, the eyes	l'œil, les yeux
a prünèl]	the eyeball	la prunelle
a pópyèr]	the eyelid	la paupière
ě sil]	the eyelash	le cil
ě né]	the nose	le nez
é narin] (f.)	the nostrils	les narines
éz òrèy] (f.)	the ears	les oreilles
é žu] (f.)	the cheeks	les joues
é pòmèt] (f.)	the cheek bones	les pommettes
a buš]	the mouth	la bouche
é lèvr] (f.)	the lips	les lèvres
a lag]	the tongue	la langue
é da] (f.)	the teeth	les dents
é žasiv] (f.)	the gums	les gencives
é mašwar] (f.)	the jawbones	les mâchoires
a barb]	the beard	la barbe
a mustaš]	the moustache	la moustache
é favòri] (m.)	the whiskers	les favoris ,
ě matò]	the chin	le menton
ě ku]	the neck	le cou
a gòrž]	the throat	la gorge
a nük]	the nape of the neck	la nuque
ě trò]	the trunk	le tronc
ě dó]	the back	le dos
ě kóté]	the side	le côté
a pwatrin]	the chest	la poitrine
ě bra]	the arm	le bras
ava bra] (m.)	the forearm	l'avant bras
a mè]	the hand	la main
lé dwa] (m.)	the fingers	les doigts

[léz ògl] (m.)	the nails	les ongles
[la póm]	the palm	la paume
[lē pus]	the thumb	le pouce
[la kūis]	the thigh	la cuisse
[la fès]	the buttocks	la fesse
[l èn] (f.)	the groin	l'aine
[la žab]	the leg	la jambe
[lē pyé]	the foot	le pied
[léz òrtèy] (m.)	the toes	les orteils
[lē talò]	the heel	le talon
[la plat dü pyé]	the sole of the foot	la plante du pied

[APARÈY DĚ SASASYÒ]	THE SYSTEMS OF SENSATION	LES APPAREILS DE SENSATION
[lē sistèm nèrvē]	the nervous system	le système nerveux
[sérébró spinal]	cerebro-spinal	cérébro-spinal
[l aséfál] (m.)	the encephalon	l'encéphale
[lē sèrvó]	the brain	le cerveau
[lē sèrvlè]	the cerebellum	le cervelet
[la mwal alòžé]	the medulla oblongata	la moelle allongée
[la mwal épinyèr]	the spinal marrow	la moelle épinière
[lé nèr mòtēr] (m.)	the motive nerves	les nerfs moteurs
[lé nèr sasitif]	the sensitive nerves	les nerfs sensitifs
[sèpatik]	sympathetic	sympathique
[léz òrgan dé sas] (m.)	the organs of sense	les organes des sens
[lē gu]	the (sense of) taste	le goût
[l òdòra] (m.)	the (sense of) smell	l'odorat
[l wi] (f.)	the hearing	l'ouïe
[la vū]	the sight	la vue
[lē tušé]	the touch	le toucher

[la šèr]	the flesh	la chair
[la pó]	the skin	la peau
[l épìdèrm] (m.)	the epidermis	l'épiderme
[lè dèrm]	the dermis	le derme
[la grès]	the fat	la graisse
[la süër]	the sweat	la sueur

[APARÈY
DİŽÈSTİF]

DIGESTIVE
SYSTEM

APPAREIL
DIGESTIF

[la buš]	the mouth	la bouche
[lé glad salivèr] (f.)	the salivary glands	les glandes salivaires
[la saliv]	the saliva	la salive
[lè farèks]	the pharynx	le pharynx
[l ézòfaž] (m.)	the esophagus	l'œsophage
[lè kardya]	the cardia	le cardia
[lè pilòr]	the pylorus	le pylore
[l èstòma] (m.)	the stomach	l'estomac
[lè vatr]	the belly	le ventre
[l ètèstè grèl] (m.)	the small intestine	l'intestin grêle
[lè düódénòm]	the duodenum	le duodénum
[lè žéžünòm]	the jejunum	le jéjunum
[l iléòm] (m.)	the ileum	l'ileum
[lè sékòm]	the caecum	le caecum
[lè gróz ètèstè]	the large intestine	le gros intestin
[lè kólò]	the colon	le côlon
[lè sigmoid]	the sigmoid	le sigmoïde
[lè rèktòm]	the rectum	le rectum
[lé fès] (f.)	the feces	les fèces
[léz atray] (f.)	the bowels	les entrailles
[avé vuz été à la sèl ?]	have you had a movement of the bowels ?	avez-vous été à la selle ?
[èt vu kòstipé ?]	are you constipated ?	êtes-vous constipé ?
[lè péritwan]	the peritoneum	le péritoine

[lě mézatèr]	the mesentery	le mésentère
[lě fwa]	the liver	le foie
[la bil]	the bile	la bile
[la vézikül bilyèr]	the biliary vesicle	la vésicule biliaire
[lě kòdüi bilyèr] (m.)	the biliary conducts	les conduits biliaires
[lě kalkül bilyèr]	the gall stones	le calcul biliaire
[lě pakréas]	the pancreas	le pancréas
[la rat]	the spleen	la rate
[l apadis] (m.)	the appendix	l'appendice

[APÀRÈY ÜRINÈR] URINARY SYSTEM APPAREIL URINAIRE

[lě dē rè] (m.)	the two kidneys	les deux reins
[lě tēstikül]	the testicle	le testicule
[l üretèr] (m.)	the ureter	l'urètre
[la vèsi]	the bladder	la vessie
[l ürètr] (m.)	the urethra	l'urèthre
[l ürin] (f.)	the urine	l'urine
[avé vuz üriné?]	have you urinated?	avez-vous uriné?
[vulé vu lě pistòlè?]	do you wish the bed-pan?	voulez-vous le pistolet?

[APARÈY
RÈSPIRATWAR] THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM APPAREIL
RESPIRATOIRE

[lě né]	the nose	le nez
[lě farèks]	the pharynx	le pharynx
[lě larèks]	the larynx	le larynx
[la trašé artèr]	the trachea (wind- pipe)	la trachée-artère
[lě bròš] (f.)	the bronchia	les bronches
[lě pumò] (m.)	the lungs	les poumons
[la kaž tòrasik]	the cavity of the thorax	la cage thoracique
[lě dyafragm]	the diaphragm	le diaphragme

[APARÈY SIRKÛLATWAR]	THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	APPAREIL CIRCULATOIRE
[lě kěr drwa]	the right (side of) heart	le cœur droit
[lě sa nwar]	the dark blood	le sang noir
[l òrèyèt] (f.)	the auricle	l'oreillette
[la vatrikùl]	the ventricle	la ventricule
[lě kěr góš]	the left (side of) heart	le cœur gauche
[lě sa ruž]	the red blood	le sang rouge
[lé vèsó sagè] (m.)	the blood vessels	les vaisseaux sanguins
[lé vèn] (f.)	the veins	les veines
[lé kapilèr] (m.)	the capillaries	les capillaires
[léz artèr] (f.)	the arteries	les artères
[l aòrt] (f.)	the aorta	l'aorte
[l artèr pūlmònèr] (f.)	the pulmonary artery	l'artère pulmonaire
[l artèr tapòral]	the temporal artery	l'artère temporale
[l artèr fasyal]	the facial artery	l'artère faciale
[l artèr karòtid]	the carotid artery	l'artère carotide
[l artèr su- klavyèr]	the subclavian artery	l'artère sous- clavière
[l artèr aksillèr]	the axillary artery	l'artère axillaire
[l artèr ùmèral]	the humeral artery	l'artère humérale
[l artèr radial]	the radial artery	l'artère radiale
[l artèr kùbital]	the ulnar artery	l'artère cubitale
[l artèr fémòral]	the femoral artery	l'artère fémorale
[l artèr poplitè]	the popliteal artery	l'artère poplitée
[l artèr tibyal atéryèr]	the anterior tibial artery	l'artère tibiale antérieure
[l artèr trò tibyó-pérònyé]	the tibial-peroneal artery	l'artère tronc tibio- péronier

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

[léz épòž]	the laboratory sponges	les éponges
[grad]	large	grandes
[ptit]	small	petites
[mwayèn]	medium	moyennes

[la gaz]	the gauze	la gaze
[la gaz yòdò-fòrmé]	the iodoform gauze	la gaze iodoformée
[lé bad dēgaz] (f.)	gauze strips	les bandes de gaze
[lé tapò] (m.)	the packings	les tampons
[lé pasma pur mwañò] (m.)	the stump dressings	les pansements pour moignons
[lé kòprès abdòminál] (f.)	the abdominal pads	les compresses abdominales
[léz aplikatër] (m.)	the applicators	les applicateurs

ASEPTIC METHODS

[dézèfèkté]	to disinfect	désinfecter
[stérilisé]	to sterilize	stériliser
[buyir]	to boil	bouillir
[muyé d alkòl]	to bathe with alcohol	mouiller d'alcool
[sumètr à ün flam d ün lap a alkòl u d ē bèk dē gaz]	to subject to the flame of an alcohol lamp or gas jet	soumettre à une flamme d'une lampe à alcool ou d'un bec de gaz
[ün šalër sèš]	a dry heat	une chaleur sèche
[ün šalër ümid]	a liquid heat	une chaleur humide

ANTISEPTICS

[l yòdòfòrm] (m.)	the iodoform	l'iodoforme
[lē süblimé]	corrosive sublimate	le sublimé
[l asid fénik] (m.)	the carbolic acid	l'acide phénique
[l asid bòrik] (m.)	the boric acid	l'acide borique
[la tètür d yòd]	the tincture of iodine	la teinture d'iode

BANDAGES

[lé badaž plè]	the full bandages	les bandages pleins
[lē gra karé]	the large square	le grand carré
[lē pti karé]	the small square	le petit carré

[lě rèktagülèr]	the rectangular	le rectangulaire
[lě gra triagülèr]	the large triangular	le grand triangulaire
[lě pti triagülèr]	the small triangular	le petit triangulaire
[lě katr šèf]	the four-tailed	le quatre-chefs
[la fròd dü matò]	the jaw bandage	la fronde du menton
[lé badaž rulé]	the roller bandages	les bandages roulés
[lě badaž sirkülèr]	the circular bandage	le bandage circulaire
[lě badaž a ravèrsé]	the reverse bandage	le bandage à renversés
[lě badaž krwazé a üi dë šifr]	the figure-eight bandage	le bandage croisé en huit de chiffre
[lě badaž spika]	the spica bandage	le bandage spica

INSTRUMENTS

[lě tèrmòmètr]	the thermometer	le thermomètre
[lě plat a èstrüma]	the instrument tray	le plat à instruments
[lipòdèrmik](m.)	the hypodermic	l'hypodermique
[lě pòrt ègüiy]	the needle clamp	le porte-aiguille
[lě razwar asèptik]	the aseptic razor	le rasoir aseptique
[lé pès a disèksyò] (f.)	the tissue forceps	les pinces à dissection
[la sòd kanlé]	the groove director	la sonde cannelée
[la sòd]	the probe	la sonde
[lě skalpèl]	the scalpel	le scalpel
[lé pès émòstatik]	the artery snaps	les pinces hémostatiques
[lě rëtraktër]	the retractor	le retracteur
[lé dilatatër](m.)	the dilator	les dilateurs
[la sòd ürétral]	the sound	la sonde uréthrale
[la si]	the saw	la scie

[lē martó]	the hammer	le marteau
[lē sèr nē]	the snare	le serre-nœud
[lē kutó à diséké léz amigdal]	the tonsil knife	le couteau à dis- séquer les amyg- dales
[lē түb а kautšu]	the rubber tubing	le tube en caout- chouc
[lē katétèr]	the catheter	le cathéter
[léz ègüiy širüržikal]	the surgical needles	les aiguilles chirurgicales
[lē bisturi]	the incision knife	le bistouri

AFFLICTIONS AND ILLNESSES

[èn apsè]	an abscess	un abcès
[èn aksè]	a fit	un accès
[ün apul]	a blister	une ampoule
[èn asm]	asthma	un asthme
[èn avègl]	a blind man	un aveugle
[è bèg]	a stammerer	un bègue
[ün blèsür]	a wound	une blessure
[è bwatè]	a lame man	un boiteux
[è bòrñ]	a one-eyed man	un borgne
[è butò]	a pimple	un bouton
[la bròšit]	bronchitis	la bronchite
[ün brülür]	a burn	une brûlure
[ün catarakt]	a cataract	une cataracte
[la sésité]	blindness	la cécité
[lē kòléra]	cholera	le choléra
[ün šüt]	a fall	une chute
[ün sikatris]	a scar	une cicatrice
[è klu]	a boil	un clou
[la kòstipasyò]	constipation	la constipation
[ün démazèzò]	an irritation	une démangeaison
[la diaré]	diarrhea	la diarrhée
[ün dulèr]	a pain, an ache	une douleur
[la disatri]	dysentery	la dysenterie

[l ɛ́sófma] (m.)	over-excitement	l'échauffement
[l apwazòn- ma] (m.)	poisoning	l'empoisonnement
[ün affür]	a swelling	une enflûre
[l aʒlür] (f.)	chilblain	l'engelure
[l épilèpsi] (f.)	epilepsy	l'épilépsie
[ɛn érizipèl]	an erysipelas	un érysipèle
[ɛn èstròpyé]	a cripple	un estropié
[l-ètèrnüma] (m.)	the sneeze	l'éternuement
[l étufma] (m.)	suffocation	l'étouffement
[ɛn éturdisma]	giddiness	un étourdissement
[l évanwisma] (m.)	the swoon	l'évanouissement
[la fyèvr]	fever	la fièvre
[la fyèvr sérébral]	brain fever	la fièvre cérébrale
[la fyèvr tifòid]	typhus fever	la fièvre typhoïde
[ün flüksyò]	an inflammation	une fluxion
[la fraktür]	the fracture	la fracture
[lè frisò]	shivering	le frisson
[la gagrèn]	gangrene	la gangrène
[la gònòré]	gonorrhoea	la gonorrhée
[ɛ gòflëma]	a swelling	un gonflement
[la grip]	the grippe, influenza	la grippe
[ün émòraʒi]	a hemorrhage	une hémorrhagie
[ün èrni]	a rupture	une hernie
[lè òkè]	the hiccough	le hoquet
[l èdižestyò] (f.)	the indigestion	l'indigestion
[ün èdispòzisyò]	an indisposition	une indisposition
[ün èflamasyò]	an inflammation	une inflammation
[ɛ luš]	a cross-eyed man	un louche
[ün lüksasyò]	a dislocation	une luxation
[ɛ mašó]	a one-armed man	un manchot
[ün ménèžit]	meningitis	une meningite
[la migrèn]	a sick headache	la migraine
[lè mütism]	dumbness	le mutisme

[ě myòp]	a shortsighted person	un myope
[la nózé]	nausea	la nausée
[la nékróz]	necrosis	la nécrose
[la nòstalži]	homesickness	la nostalgie
[la névralži]	neuralgia	la névralgie
[lez òrèyò]	mumps	les oreillons
[la paralizi]	paralysis	la paralysie
[ün pikür]	a sting	une piqure
[la pérítònit]	peritonitis	la péritonite
[la ftizi]	consumption	la phtisie
[la plèrézi]	pleurisy	la pleurésie
[la pnēmòni]	pneumonia	la pneumonie
[lě pwatrinèr]	tubercular	le poitrinaire
[lě rūmatism]	rheumatism	le rhumatisme
[ě rüm]	a cold	un rhume
[la ružòl]	measles	la rougeole
[la sèptisémi]	blood poisoning	la septicémie
[lě sur]	a deaf man	le sourd
[lě sur müè]	a deaf and dumb man	le sourd-muet
[la sūrdité]	deafness	la surdité
[ě tòrtikòli]	a stiff neck	un torticolis
[ün tu]	a cough	une toux
[lě tüberkülē]	the consumptive	le tuberculeux
[ën ülsèr]	an ulcer	un ulcère
[lě vèrtiž]	vertigo, giddiness	le vertige

RECORD SHEET FOR PATIENT

[l òpital]	the hospital	l'hôpital
[lē nò dü blèsé]	the name of the patient	le nom du blessé
[sò réžima]	his regiment	son régiment
[sò nùmérò réžimatal]	his regimental number	son numéro régimental
[dat dē sòn agažma]	date of enlistment	date de son engagement
[dat dē sa blèsür]	date of wound	date de sa blessure
[lē diagnòstik]	the diagnosis	le diagnostic
[lē rēkòr dē la tapératür]	temperature record	le record de la température
[ót]	high	haute
[bas]	low	basse
[mòtat]	rising	montante
[désadat]	lowering	descendante
[lē pu]	the pulse	le pouls
[la rèspirasyò]	the breathing	la respiration
[lē rēkòr ürinèr]	urinalysis sheet	le record urinaire
[la défékasyò]	defecation (B.M.).	la défécation
[kòsòmasyò likid total]	total liquid intake	consommation liquide totale
[la nuritür]	food	la nourriture
[òpsèrvasyò]	remarks	observations

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[vwasil], *voici*, and [vwala], *voilà*, with object pronouns, 22

TABLE OF WORD-LISTS

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| 1. Hospital, soldiers | 19. City and town |
| 2. Numerals | 20. Ailments (<i>see also</i> Appendix III, pp. 131 f.) |
| 3. Doctors, nurses, patients, parts of body | 21. Pulse, temperature, respiration (<i>see also</i> Appendix III, p. 134) |
| 4. Arms, officers | 22. Military terms |
| 5. Food | 23. Daily activities of nurse (<i>see also</i> Appendix III, p. 129) |
| 6. Clothes | 24. Afflictions and remedies |
| 7. Hospital equipment, bed, etc. | 25. Sky and weather |
| 8. Persons | 26. Railways |
| 9. Wounds, asepsis and antisepsis (<i>see also</i> Appendix III, p. 129 f.) | 27. Fractures |
| 10. Care of the body | 28. Food and eating |
| 11. Letters and writing | 29. First aid in case of swoon |
| 12. Days, months, and years | 30. Hemorrhages (<i>see also</i> Appendix III, p. 128) |
| 13. Surgical dressings (<i>see also</i> Appendix III, pp. 128 f.) | 31. Shops and smoking |
| 14. Adjectives | 32. Condition of patient (verbs) |
| 15. People and things | 33. Weights and measures |
| 16. Parts of the body (<i>see also</i> Appendix III, pp. 121 f.) | 34. Operations (<i>see</i> Appendix III, p. 130 f.) |
| 17. Condition of patient (adjectives) | 35. Parts of a house |
| 18. Days of the week and seasons | 36. Farm and country |



